

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

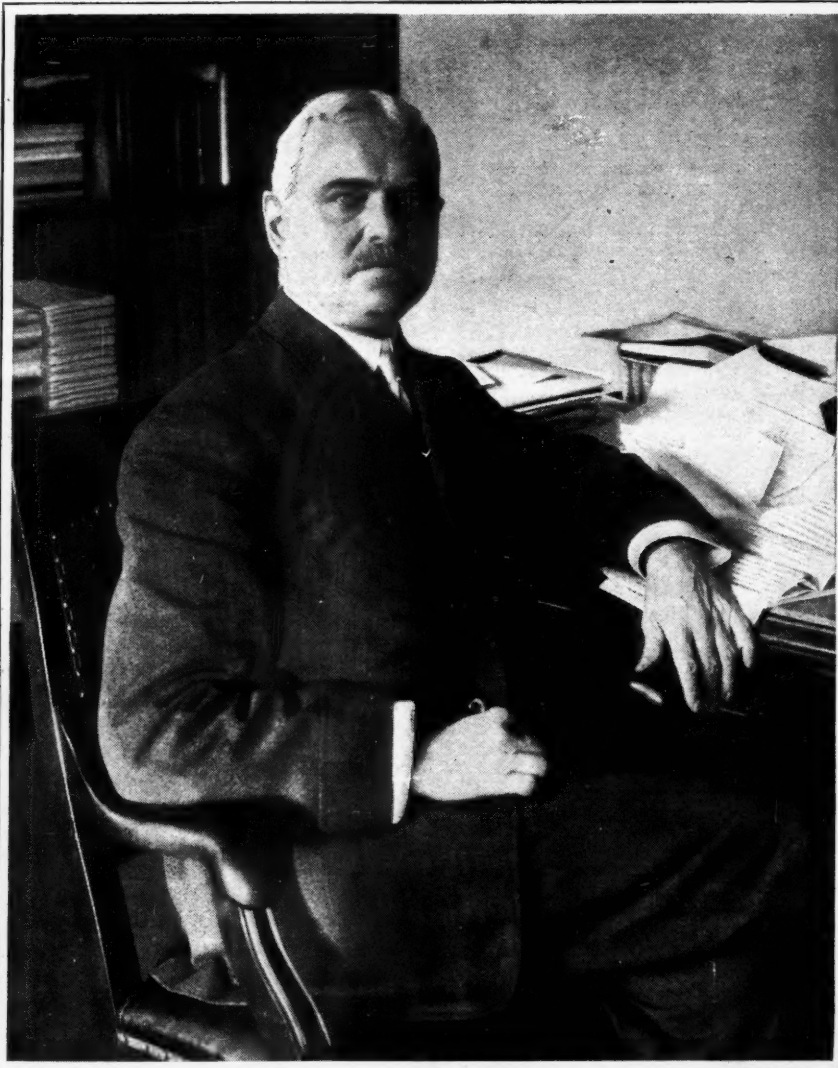
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TERMS:—Issued monthly, 25 cents a number, \$3.00 a year in advance in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines. Elsewhere, \$4.00. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is sent at sender's risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.)

THE REVIEWS OF REVIEWS CO., 30 Irving Place, New York

ALBERT SHAW, Pres. CHAS. D. LANIER, Sec. and Treas.



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COLONEL GEORGE W. GOETHALS, GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE

COLONEL GOETHALS, who was last month nominated by President Wilson as Governor of the Canal Zone and promptly confirmed by the Senate, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 29, 1858. After several years of study at the College of the City of New York, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was successively promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and during the Spanish-American war served as Chief of Engineers in the volunteer service. In 1900 he was made Major of the Engineer Corps. In February, 1907, President Roosevelt made Colonel Goethals the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, and during the past seven years the responsibility for the success of that great engineering feat has centered in him. So fully has he shown his administrative capacity in this great undertaking that many important governmental posts have been offered him in anticipation of the completion of the work at Panama. One of these posts was the Police Commissionership of New York City, which Mayor Mitchel earnestly besought Colonel Goethals to accept. He was unwilling, however, to leave the Canal Zone until he should feel that his task had been completely carried through.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XLIX

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1914

No. 3

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

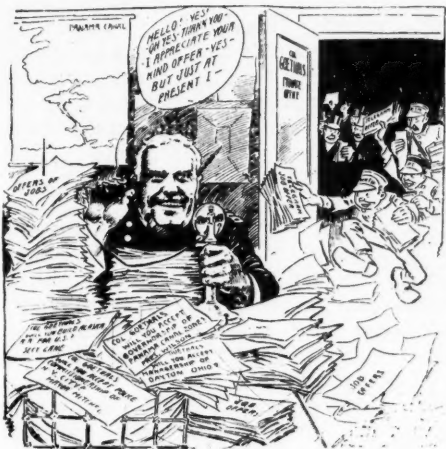
Col. Goethals
Governor
at Panama

The approaching completion of the Panama Canal has a wide bearing upon many matters of national and international interest. Statesmen and experts all over the world are making careful study of the military and commercial significance of the new waterway, and it would be unfortunate for us if our own governing authorities and leaders of public opinion should not be equally alert and intelligent. President Wilson has greatly pleased the country by naming Colonel Goethals as Governor of the Canal Zone, with full authority to organize the operating business of the canal, exercise police and sanitary control, and direct all the functions of government, whether civil or military. It is plain that there must be unified management at Panama; and the great engineer who has commanded the willing and efficient army of workers and built the canal ahead of time and within cost estimates, is by common consent the best man to put the canal into opera-

tion, to complete its defenses, to give it prestige and efficiency as a highway of world commerce, and to make it serve the people of the United States in domestic traffic and in the movements of the navy. Mayor Mitchel, of New York, hopes and declares that Colonel Goethals will eventually become commissioner of the metropolitan police and do great things for the welfare of his native city. But at present he is most needed at Panama.

Dr. Gorgas
Promoted

The Panama Canal could hardly have been built if our authorities had not found out how to make the Canal Zone a healthful place to live and work. The army surgeons have achieved a more brilliant triumph even than the army engineers, in their operations at Panama. What Dr. Gorgas and his associates have done is destined to make the tropics habitable for all races, and greatly to affect the history of civilization in the immediate future. Dr. Gorgas, with the new military rank of Brigadier-General, has been promoted by President Wilson to be Surgeon-General of the Army. We are very glad to publish in this number of the REVIEW an extended article descriptive of his services to his country and the world, and also interpreting the kind of progress in the field of preventive medicine with which his life work has been associated. We are also presenting an account of the work of the nation's Public Health Service as directed by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue. There is reason to expect great further progress in the prevention of disease under the direction of men so brilliant, so energetic, and so devoted as Dr. Gorgas and Dr. Blue. In Porto Rico, and at Manila (under Dr. Heiser), our sanitary achievements will need further encouragement, and there is much to do in our own seaports. Dr. Allen's article shows what fine coöperation New York will give under Drs. Biggs and Goldwater.



COL. GOETHALS, THE MAN OF THE HOUR
From the Central Press Association (Cleveland)

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*Again the
Canal Tolls
Question*

There has been a very sincere difference of opinion upon the question of Panama Canal tolls. In August, 1912, Congress enacted a law providing for the future administration of the Canal and of the ten-mile-wide zone through which the canal passes. One of the sections of that law gives free passage through the canal to the coastwise ships of the United States. The British Government objected to our favored treatment of our own shipping; but Mr. Taft, who was then President, emphatically agreed with Mr. Knox, who was then Secretary of State, in upholding the legislation. In a treaty drawn by the late Mr. Hay and signed by Lord Pauncefote on behalf of England—known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—our Government had stated that it was going to give equal treatment to the ships of all countries in the canal. The British Government holds that in allowing our coastwise ships to use the canal without paying tolls we are violating that treaty and doing a harm to Great Britain.

*A Treaty
and Its
Origin*

Our coastwise trade has always by law been confined to American ships. The intention of the American people in constructing the canal was to make it an extension of our coast line. The public was not at any time aware that the late Mr. John Hay was signing away our right to apply our policy regarding domestic trade to the canal which we were building at the national expense, on territory under our own jurisdiction, with the express object of extending our coastline and uniting our seaboard. This magazine gave particular attention, at the time of their promulgation, to the treaties known as the first and second Hay-Pauncefote conventions. Both of them were so drawn as to be bound to raise troublesome questions. There was not the slightest reason for drawing or signing or ratifying either one of them. But at that time the Senate of the United States was preoccupied, and it seemed to be wanting in its usual intelligence and foresight; and Mr. Hay, who was the sole author of both treaties, happened to have a point of view quite different from that prevailing in this country.

*Reviving
a Lapsed
Contract*

No maritime power in the world imagined that it had any right whatsoever to place limitations upon the United States as respects the uses of a waterway constructed by the Government itself. It is not true that the old

Clayton-Bulwer treaty of sixty-four years ago was generally regarded as being in effect, or as having any bearing upon the canal projects which Congress began to discuss at the end of the Spanish-American war. That treaty of 1850 was related in the most specific way to a project of private capital then on foot to open a canal through Nicaragua. The project failed, all the conditions changed, and the Clayton-Bulwer convention had for a generation been regarded as a lapsed arrangement, and had been so treated by both countries in a number of actual instances. The circumstances under which Mr. John Hay, singly and without suggestion, brought to life a treaty that had passed into history as completely as any old instrument between Athens and Sparta, or between Carthage and Rome, constitute one of the most curious episodes in all the history of diplomacy. It is not much to the discredit of Mr. Hay, whose motives were of the highest but who was not an authority in the subject-matter. Nor is it to the discredit of Lord Pauncefote and the British Government, who accepted with ill-concealed astonishment the position in which the United States had placed itself wholly of its own accord. But it is decidedly to the discredit of the Senate of the United States that it should, a dozen years ago, have ratified a treaty the meaning of which it is disputing about today.

*A Quib-
bling
Issue*

Since there was no possible reason for our making any treaty at all with England regarding canal tolls, any more than with Japan or with Norway, it might seem both quibbling and ungenerous on the part of England to insist that we must construe the treaty against ourselves on a point that is open to construction in two different ways, and which amounts to nothing substantial when closely analyzed. Since nearly all governments subsidize their shipping, and since England is at liberty to remit the tolls of British merchant ships passing through the canal by the simple plan of paying them in the form of a subsidy, it is not denied that the United States may collect the tolls from its coastwise ships through one officer and pay them back in the form of a subsidy, five minutes later, through another officer. Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox, together with a majority in both houses of Congress in 1912, held that "equal treatment" meant that we should treat all foreign nations alike, because we could have had no reason for subjecting a purely domestic policy regarding our

own shipping to agreement with foreign countries, any more than those countries would have thought of subjecting their subsidy policies to negotiations with us.

There Are
Two Con-
structions

There has been, on the part of many newspapers and periodicals of this country, an eager acquiescence in the view that the treaty is open to only one possible construction, and that we have plainly violated it in the legislation which provides for free passage of our coastwise ships. The discussions that accompany these expressions of view disclose no background of acquaintance with the facts necessary to an intelligent understanding of the question. In this comment we are dealing with the theoretical rights of the Government and people of the United States as respects the use of their own canal. It is our opinion that the rights of the United States are as complete and as unqualified as are its rights in any of the harbors and ports of the country, or in the Mississippi River. It is naturally our policy to treat all nations alike; but we are under quite as much obligation to Germany as to England, and under no less obligation to Japan. Our treatment of our coastwise ships in the Panama Canal is a local and domestic matter, of no real concern to Japan, Germany, or Great Britain.

Policy
versus
Right

It does not follow, however, that it is the best policy to exempt ships from payment of toll, even though it may be within the right of our Government to subsidize its coastwise ships in one way or in another. President Wilson strongly recommends that Congress repeal the free-tolls provision. He made this view plain in a letter published early last month, in which he took the ground that "the exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view." He thought that it would not be a real benefit to American shipping, but would at present benefit only a monopoly. Furthermore, it seemed to him to be "in clear violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty." On this point President Wilson made the following interesting remarks:

There is, of course, much honest difference of opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, as to the others; but it is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debatable, I for one do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question arise as to its whole-hearted purpose to redeem its promises in the light of any reasonable construction of them rather than debate a point of honor.

The
President's
Position

This is a very high-minded position, and it claims and holds our sympathy. If, indeed, a question of our honor is at stake, we must uphold our



UNCLE SAM: "WHOSE CANAL IS THIS, WOODROW?"
From the Oregonian (Portland)



CAN THEY PULL HIM DOWN?
From the Chronicle (San Francisco)

TWO PACIFIC COAST CARTOONS ON THE QUESTION OF PANAMA CANAL TOLLS



JOHN BULL: "IF YOU'RE FISHIN' FER PEACE, WILLIAM, TRY THIS BAIT."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

honor and not quibble on our side. Unhappily, the quibbling seems rather to be on the other side. We are precisely in the position of a farmer who, without compensation and through sheer generosity, tells his neighbor in a letter that he is going to allow that neighbor to enter his gates and take a short cut across his land to avoid a long detour by the public highway. The neighbor begins to construe his privilege, wholly unpaid for, as a legal right, and proceeds to question the man's use of his own land and his own private roads for his own purposes. Our treatment of our own shipping in our own canal does not in any way curtail or obstruct the privileges in the canal which we have freely accorded on equal terms to all other nations. The point of honor seems to us to belong wholly on the other side. We have conferred a great boon upon the world in the construction of this canal, and British trade will benefit by our great work more than that of any other country. The point raised by Great Britain cannot affect us in any material sense, because we are at liberty, as no one denies, to remit the tolls in the form of a subsidy of equivalent amount.

Whence the
Pressure
Comes

It has not seemed wholly frank or sincere on the part of Great Britain to make an issue on this point. It is what the homely old proverb calls "looking a gift horse in the mouth." Such assertiveness does not reflect credit upon the British Government. Nor does it seem

quite dignified to raise a point of treaty construction apart from a downright explanation of the real trouble. Nobody supposes that the British Government would have raised the point on its own account, or that it attaches much value to it. The whole trouble seems to be that our Panama Canal Act is not agreeable to Canadian railroad companies that own ships, and that wish to enjoy privileges in the canal that are not even accorded by the law to railroad-owned ships flying the flag of the United States. The subject is one for careful study. Meanwhile, the American press ought not to be too hasty in reflecting upon the honor of our own Government in its international relations. A reasonably careful study of international and diplomatic affairs during our own times leads us to the view that our American standards of honor in these things have been consistently higher than those of most countries with which we have had negotiations. And as respects the matters dealt with in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, our whole attitude from the first has been that of a nation laboring under some sort of a quixotic hallucination.

The
Status of
Panama

It has been stated rather bluntly and crudely at Washington that the proposed repeal of the free-tolls clause is simply the price we are paying for England's friendliness at a time when the Mexican situation and some other matters of foreign relationship are causing solicitude. There can be no particular objection to repealing the criticized clause, unless such action should lead



REMOVE THE CHIP, MR. PRESIDENT!

(Why allow a small matter to make trouble between friends?)

From the *American* (Baltimore)

to a deeper misunderstanding in the future. The people and government of the United States have achieved a great engineering triumph at Panama and a still greater sanitary triumph. What they have done there makes Panama theirs in a high sense. These achievements, far more than the treaties or leases or arrangements having to do with obtaining the original right of way, are what give America its sovereign rights. Quite regardless of any technicalities of lawyers or diplomatists, the American people will regard the Panama Canal as coming under their sovereignty in an unqualified and permanent way. In times of peace, they will welcome the ships of all nations; but they will fortify the canal with a far clearer sense of inherent right than that by which Great Britain fortifies Gibraltar or Malta. Their prime motive in constructing the canal was to double the efficiency of their navy in the protection of their Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is so construed as to prove inconsistent with the sovereignty of the United States, and with the main objects of the canal, the treaty will in due time be denounced, just as Japan denounced the commercial treaties which in effect limited her sovereignty and denied her the right to deal freely with things essential to her own welfare and progress.

property in ways which are not even related to the privileges that you have accorded him. The trouble is that we have no continuity in our foreign policy, and no certainty that even ordinary information may be kept alive and made available. It is delightfully creditable to American public opinion that it is so sensitive upon points of international honor; but it should be intelligent and not so easily victimized in its too ready belief that our own Government is wrong. So far as this immediate question is concerned, our mistakes were made fourteen years ago. The treaty was duly signed and ratified, and it must be regarded. If England does not agree with us about the meaning of a particular clause, we ought to do one of these three things: First, change our minds and admit England's claim, which would seem rather unfortunate as a matter of principle; second, submit the difference to arbitration; or, third, denounce and abrogate the treaty, substituting for it a declaration to all nations of our purposes as regards the impartial use of the waterway. If we had been governed by ordinary common sense, we should have made such an announcement at the time when we entered upon our canal policy, but we would have entered into no treaties except with countries whose sovereignty was directly affected by our project.

*The
Principles
at Stake*

With these fundamental things well understood, so that future misconceptions may be avoided, there can be no objection to humoring our neighbors as much as possible in the use of our property. It is, of course, a trifle disconcerting to have your neighbor exacting and impolite, and to have him attempting to dictate to you about the use of your own

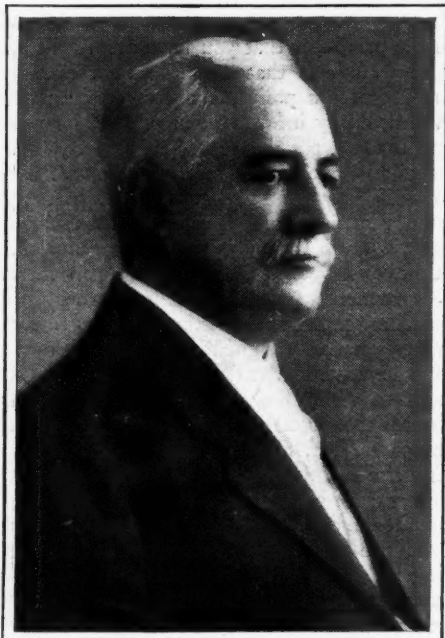
*Colombia
Deserves
Attention*

We had, indeed, made such treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica when we were expecting to build the canal farther north. When plans were changed, and the Panama route was preferred, we made a treaty with the Republic of Colombia, known as the Hay-Herran treaty. Panama at that time was one of the states of Colombia. Our change



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A VIEW OF THE LOCKS AT PANAMA,—ONE OF THE REAL THINGS THAT MAKE THE AMERICAN TITLE SUBSTANTIAL RATHER THAN TECHNICAL



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HON. THADDEUS A. THOMPSON, MINISTER TO COLOMBIA

(Mr. Thompson is a prominent and influential Texan of standing as a man of affairs in his State, educated as a lawyer but occupied with the carrying-on of plantations and ranches. He is regarded as a man well qualified to represent the administration at Bogota and to aid in regaining the friendship and good will of Colombia towards the United States)

of plans was, in fact, the most auspicious thing that had happened to Colombia in its entire history. When the French project at Panama had failed, and we had decided to use the Nicaragua route, no one believed that a canal would ever be constructed at Panama. Our change of plan was so fortunate for the people of Colombia, and promised such inestimable benefits, that when the Hay-Herran treaty failed of ratification at Bogota it was universally believed in the United States that corrupt influences had been at work, contrary to the best interests of Colombia and of mankind. The people of the United States felt that Panama was fully justified in breaking away from Colombia, and in accepting our protection. What has been done in that regard cannot be undone. Our justification seemed to be clear at the time, and it has in any case been made complete by the hundreds of millions we have spent in constructing the canal, and, above all, by the triumph of America over tropical disease,—for this is the greatest boon that has been conferred upon the world in a hundred years.

A Neighbor's Grievance

Colombia could herself have made no such use of Panama; but Colombia for many generations to come will derive benefit from the canal. Meanwhile, Colombia is our neighbor, her pride has been hurt, and she has been assiduously nursing a grievance. England's pretended grievance over the canal tolls is merely fol-de-rol,—a lingering phase of that John Bull spirit which the whole world knows so well. But the people of Colombia have a real sense of grievance, are quite sincere, have become practically unanimous, and are in a state of mind that should claim our consideration. The people of the United States have never for a moment meant to do anything which would not greatly benefit the people of Colombia. We ought not to open the Panama Canal to the world without having first done everything in our power to restore good relations with Colombia, and to make the people of that republic feel that the people of our country are their friends and well-wishers.

An Honorable Friendship Possible

Representatives of Colombia have proposed that claims against the United States should be arbitrated. This is not feasible, because the policy adopted by the United States in promptly recognizing the new Republic of Panama, and in supporting that republic by the presence of a naval force, was within our rights as a sovereign power. Our Government acted as it thought best, and assumed full responsibility for its conduct. All great powers from time to time make alliances and assume positions that offend some other power; but these are not matters that can be dealt with by arbitration. The past, as respects the acquisition of the Canal Zone and the establishment of the Panama republic, is completed history. It cannot be undone, nor can it be made a matter of diplomatic negotiation. But we have the present and the future to consider; and the bitter feeling of the people of Colombia is a present fact. There are sensible men in Colombia, and all parties have agreed unanimously in the choice of a new President. Our Government has been negotiating with representatives of Colombia, and various statements have appeared in the press. But while nothing has been announced in an authentic way, there is reason to hope that the United States can give such evidences to Colombia of friendliness and good will, and of a desire to benefit that republic in practical ways, that there may begin an era of the very best feeling. Colombia, like ourselves and like Mexico, has

Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, and may look forward to much practical benefit from the canal as her resources and trade are developed. As for our British cousins, we are about to celebrate a hundred years of peace with them, and there are no grievances on either side, and no ground for any sentiments except those of the heartiest friendship and good will. The shabby little quibble about canal tolls is of no importance, and Americans would probably be quite ready to leave it to the sole judgment of any English statesman not in active public life,—Lord Rosebery, for example, or the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Roosevelt's
Chapter on
Panama

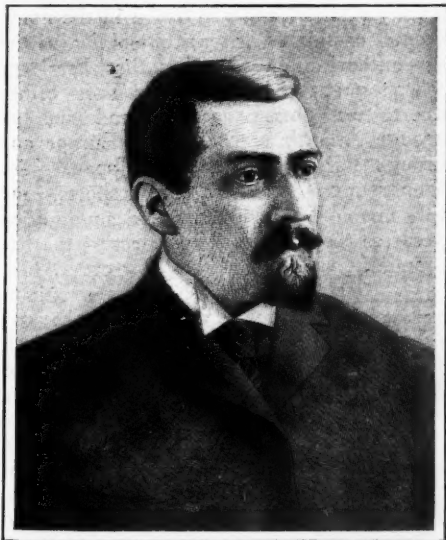
Meanwhile, no American ought to consider himself competent to discuss the circumstances under which the United States recognized the Republic of Panama and took possession of the Canal Zone if he is not familiar with the chapter that deals with that subject in Colonel Roosevelt's autobiography recently published. There is intense feeling in Colombia against



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DR. JULIO BETANCOURT

(Who has represented the Republic of Colombia at Washington for the past two years, and is regarded as a tactful and conciliatory representative of his country)



DR. JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA

(Who was elected President of the Republic of Colombia on February 8, practically without opposition, but will not be inaugurated until August 7)

Mr. Roosevelt personally, and it has become the fashion among certain Americans who profess high ethical standards to refer to the American policy of that period as discreditable, and as something for which reparation and apology ought to be made. In our opinion, the policy of the United States was

most commendable. Colombia at that time had no government except an arbitrary dictatorship. No Colombian Congress had been in session for several years. The people of Panama would have been imbeciles if they had not withdrawn from Colombia at that time. Our recognition of Panama, followed by our prompt beginning of the canal work, was for the best interest of all countries, Colombia included. All these things being true, it is none the less incumbent upon us to make friends with the Colombian people and their present rulers if possible. Colonel Roosevelt's sojourning in South America has not brought him to Colombia, where, under present conditions, he would not have been made welcome.

How Danger
of War
Arises

Certainly the opening of the Panama Canal ought to be celebrated in an atmosphere of

international good will. Diplomatic problems have seemed to present themselves before the Wilson administration from all directions of late, but they can be solved by good temper and a generous, though firm and independent policy. It is well always to remember that no responsible government has the slightest

idea of going to war with the United States either now or at any future time. But there is always danger that one country or another may fall under the control of an irresponsible element, whereby peace may be endangered. For example, the Hay-Herran treaty was more than generous to Colombia, and the Colombians had everything to gain from our giving up the Nicaragua route and adopting Panama. Our own Government was acting in perfect good faith, and there would never have been a cloud upon our relations with Colombia if the people of that country had not been victimized by revolutions and subjected to alternations of anarchy and tyranny. All subsequent trouble was due to the fact that Colombia was without a normal and responsible government.

*Mexico as a
Menace to
Peace*

In like manner it is obvious that there could be no possibility of war with Mexico if that country were under normal conditions and had any sort of established governmental authority. The whole effort of the Wilson administration has most properly been directed towards keeping us, in this trying period, from becoming involved in warfare with a neighboring people who are themselves the victims of anarchy. President Wilson's policy has been that of a forbearing, though much damaged, neighbor, using all proper influence to persuade the people of Mexico to accept some compromise rule, to cease fighting, and to establish a government. We show on a subsequent page the relative magnitude of American investments in Mexico. Great pressure

must inevitably have come from those whose property interests have been sacrificed to persuade the United States Government to intervene and bring Mexico to order. But President Wilson's firm resistance of such pressure has been wise and commendable hitherto, and we must earnestly hope that it may be justified in the final result.

*Lifting the
Embargo on
Arms*

The President's proclamation of February 3, in accordance with which the ordinary traffic by citizens in arms and munitions of war has been resumed, may serve to bring civil warfare in Mexico to a speedier end than could otherwise have been possible. In the period when President Madero of Mexico was trying to bring Mexico under liberal and orderly sway, President Taft availed himself of authority conferred by Congress to forbid the shipment by American citizens of arms into Mexico. The object of the order was to put an end to the practice of fitting out groups of bandits and revolutionists on the American side of the Rio Grande, and thus adding to Mexican difficulties. But when Huerta seized authority, and revolution in the north became formidable, it was the opinion of the best authorities in Congress that President Wilson ought to revoke the Taft order. Huerta was obtaining arms and supplies through Atlantic seaports from Europe and through Pacific seaports from Japan. The "Constitutionalists" had no seaports, and were unable to obtain arms and ammunition except as they smuggled them across the Rio Grande in violation of the Taft order. Al-

though Congressional opinion at Washington favored lifting the embargo, army opinion did not agree. It has all along been the view of the army officers that we are soon to invade Mexico, and that fighting material shipped into that country would be used eventually against our own soldiers and would make our efforts at pacification more bloody and more protracted. A very considerable movement of small arms, machine guns, and field artillery, together with much ammunition, was in evidence as soon as the word had been spoken by President Wilson.

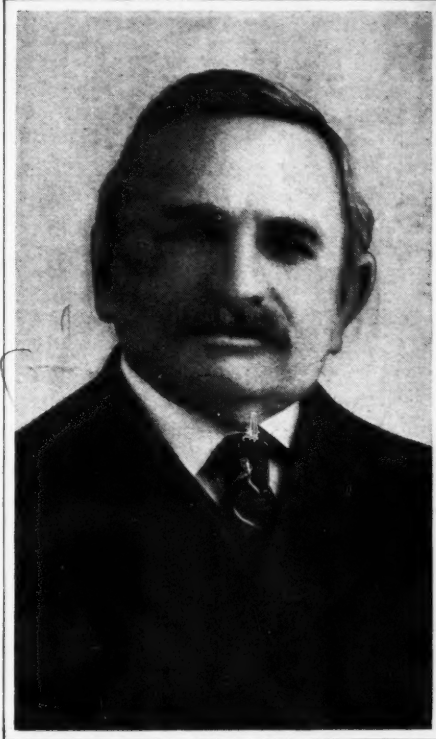


PACKING GUNS AT NEW ORLEANS LAST MONTH, FOR MEXICAN REBELS

(As soon as the President lifted the embargo, large orders were received for arms and ammunition by the New Orleans agencies of northern manufacturers)

*Relations
with Japan*

The feeling that our peace and security are menaced by Japan is not easy to allay. There has never been any danger in so far as the intentions of responsible statesmen are concerned. But Japan has a reckless newspaper press and an emotional populace. And there is a possibility that prejudice and misinformation may prevail and get control of the government. There is, of course, no other ground of danger, inasmuch as no question that has ever come up between our country and Japan involves anything that could constitute a cause of war. The Japanese question became prominent again last month by reason of the discussion in Congress of various bills for the restriction or regulation of immigration. It will be remembered that a bill carrying strong majorities in both houses was vetoed by President Taft because it applied the literacy test. On February 4, a similar bill was carried through the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote—that is to say 252 members voted for the bill, and 126 against it. The separate vote on the question whether or not to adopt the literacy test gave 239 in favor and 140 against. On February 2, while the bill was pending, an amendment was adopted excluding all Asiatics, including Japanese, from the United States, excepting so far as they have existing rights under treaties. The amendment seems to have been forced through the House by the joint efforts of the Californians who are genuinely opposed to



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REPRESENTATIVE JOHN L. BURNETT, OF ALABAMA
(Who is chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, and who several years ago was a member of the Immigration Commission)

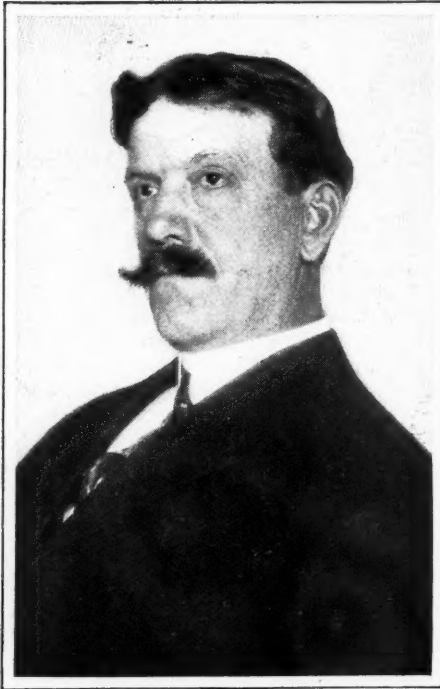
Chinese and Japanese immigration, and by the bitter enemies in the East of the literacy test, who wished to load down the bill and secure its defeat in the Senate. The next day, however, the House by a great majority rescinded the amendment, acting under suggestions from the President and the Department of State. Japanese emigration to this country is already prevented by the action of the Japanese Government itself, and we are in the midst of delicate negotiations regarding matters about which the Japanese feel that their rights have not been observed in California.

*The Literacy
Test of
Immigrants*

The Senate Committee on Immigration, under the chairmanship of Senator Smith of South Carolina (who has succeeded Senator Dillingham of Vermont, now that the Senate is Democratic), decided in the middle of February to report the Burnett bill without delay, and put it upon its passage. This means, of course, that the bill will go through the Senate by a very large majority, and that its fate will rest with President Wilson alone.



BILL WAS ALWAYS TOO BUSY TO WRITE
From the Oregonian (Portland)



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SENATOR ELLISON D. SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
(Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration)

So many things have happened within a year that many of our readers may be pardoned if they do not remember clearly the circumstances under which this same bill was passed by Congress and vetoed by President Taft within a few days before his retirement from office. The facts are fully stated in our number for April, 1913. A great commission of inquiry, appointed by President Roosevelt, had spent several years studying the immigration question in America and Europe, under the chairmanship of Senator Dillingham. Representative Burnett of Alabama, now chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, was also a member of that commission. Professor Jenks, Dr. Neill, and other scholarly students were members. The Burnett-Dillingham bill passed the Democratic House by majorities of 3 or 4 to 1, varying upon different clauses. Almost the entire Senate supported the measure. Mr. Taft, in vetoing it after some vacillation, supported himself by a letter from Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, opposing the literacy test. It was undertaken to pass the bill over the President's veto, and 72 Senators favored this, with only 18 supporting Taft. In the House

213 members sustained the bill, and 114 supported the veto. Thus the bill was lost, because a two-thirds majority is required to pass a measure over a veto. Certain influences had caused thirty or forty members of the House to change their votes. As the matter now stands, if President Wilson should veto the bill, he would not be sustained by the Senate; but it would be impossible to hold together the present two-thirds majority of the House as against the President's position, and the bill would fail.

*Elements
of the
Problem*

While it is the general feeling of the country that new elements of population from eastern and southern Europe have been coming here too rapidly for ready assimilation, there is undoubtedly a good deal of difference of opinion in the country as to the wisdom of the literacy test. The pending bill merely requires that immigrants above the age of sixteen should be able to read a brief passage in any language or dialect of their own choosing. No one has regarded the test as perfect; but profound and exhaustive study has convinced the people who are best informed that such a test is sure to deter the coming hither of a mass of people who are not desirable, and that it would, on the other hand, have a tendency to encourage the coming of people better fitted for our citizenship. We are engaged in creating the American nationality of the future. In order that the process of fusing and blending may result in a fairly homogeneous population, we are justified in applying any tests or restrictions to immigration that would seem to promote our orderly and desirable progress.

*Some Phases
of Undesirable
Immigration*

Delicate questions growing out of immigration have at one time or another involved us in diplomatic controversies with several different countries, including China, Japan, Italy, England in an earlier period, and Russia in more recent times. The race question in the South is the outcome of forced immigration that was the result of a pernicious policy on the part of governing authorities in yielding to the demands of special interests. Slavery was bound to disappear; but the results of an undesirable kind of immigration were to survive as a far more serious problem. The railroads and large employers of the Pacific Coast, forty years ago, were determined to bring in Chinese labor without limit or restraint because such immigration served their immediate interests. They were

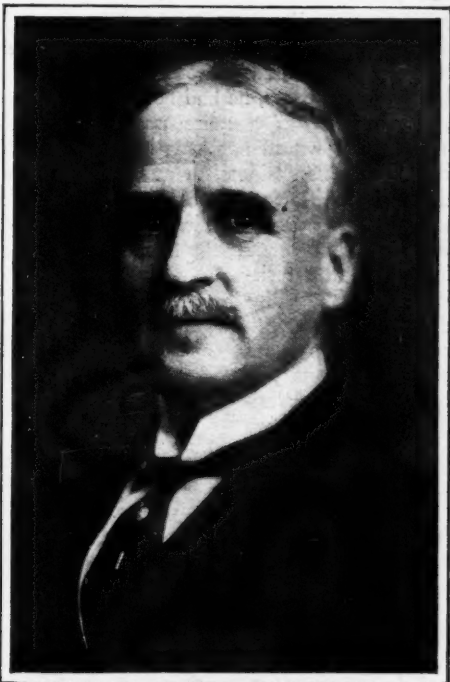
not concerned about the permanent social problems that were sure to result, even though the earlier evils of the coolie system might have been outlived. Eastern mine-owners and large employers, in like manner, have been glad to bring in, without limit or restraint, great masses of illiterate laborers from eastern and southern Europe, regardless of any considerations except their own labor needs. But it is for Congress to consider the welfare of the country as a whole, not only in the present but in the future.

*Russia
and the
United States*

Our diplomatic relations with Russia,—in view of our abrogation of the long-standing commercial treaty by reason of Russia's passport policy,—require very careful and wise treatment. Our official association with Russia has always been especially friendly. The Russian Government had shown us marks of good will fifty years ago, when other European governments were willing to see this country weakened by division and internal strife. Russia had ceded Alaska to us,—a transfer that has been to our advantage, and which ought by all means to have been accompanied by the transfer to the United States of the entire Hudson's Bay domain, which was then unoccupied and did not belong to Canada, although under technical jurisdiction of Great Britain. Russia has been going through a period of serious internal trouble in the painful process of modernizing its political and social institutions. There has been much wrong on both sides in the means employed by those engaged in the struggle between arbitrary authority and personal and political freedom. There has also been a most unfortunate survival of religious bigotry, and a persecution of the Jews that liberal nations have regarded with abhorrence. — This persecution has sent to the United States, within a few years, several hundred thousand Russian Jews. They are happy and prosperous in this country, and through superior thrift and diligence they are rapidly assuming a position of importance and authority in politics as well as in business. Russia has at least allowed them to withdraw and come to America. But Russia has firmly adhered to the view that it may use its own judgment in deciding what persons may or may not return to Russia for purposes of business or pleasure.

*Our
Ambassador
to Russia*

It is perfectly within the rights of the Russian Government to exclude all visitors, or to admit only those who are favored and granted pass-



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MR. PINDELL, OF PEORIA

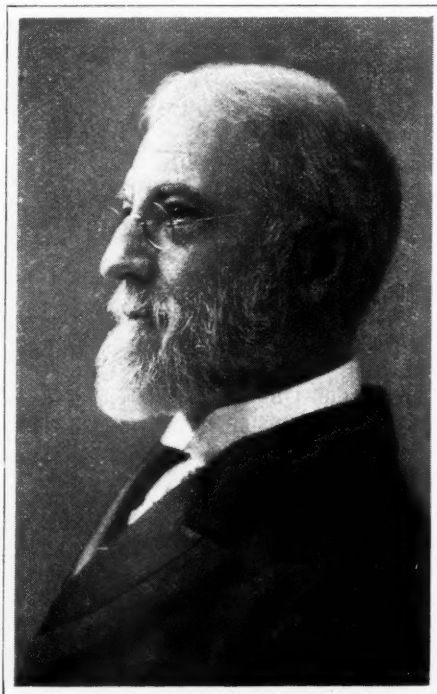
(Who declined the ambassadorship to Russia after the Senate had confirmed his appointment)

ports for one reason or another. The other countries of the world submit to Russia's policy in the matter of passports. Our Government has adopted the theory that all American citizens, naturalized as well as native, bearing passports from our authorities, ought to be freely admitted as travelers in Russia. It was held that under the former treaty, made many decades ago, such privileges were granted to Americans. That treaty is now out of the way, and it is desirable to have a new treaty with Russia that shall deal as liberally as possible with passport questions. The domestic problems of Russia do not belong to us, and no traveler from the United States should meddle with them in the slightest degree. But reputable travelers of good standing in the United States ought not to be prohibited from entering Russia merely on the ground of their religious views. The sending of a new ambassador to Russia has been delayed by an unfortunate circumstance. It is quite well known that Mr. Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, had been offered this great post by President Wilson, but could not immediately accept it. Mr. Crane is very familiar with Russia, and possesses unusual qualifications. The place was subsequently offered to Mr.

Pindell, an editor of Peoria, Ill., and his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation. It appeared that through Senator Lewis, of his State, he had been told that the appointment was a mere personal compliment which would not keep him away from Peoria and his business for more than a year, the intimation being, perhaps, that he would soon retire and Mr. Crane be appointed. However that may be, the Senate, after looking into the criticisms of Mr. Pindell unsparingly, confirmed the appointment, thus vindicating the President, the Secretary of State, the Illinois Senator, and the Peoria editor. Mr. Pindell, however, had the good judgment to relieve the situation by declining to accept. It has been supposed that Mr. Crane would be appointed, and that his designation would be agreeable to Russia.

There had been delay in ratifying the renewal of general arbitration treaties with twenty-four countries, eight of which had already lapsed. Among them were the treaties with Great Britain and Japan. It was feared in some quarters that to renew these treaties would seem to make necessary the submission of the Panama tolls and the California land question to arbitration. While this is not necessarily true, there would seem no good reason why we should not arbitrate any real question at issue with any country, excepting such as involve points of national policy or strictly domestic matters. Last month, at the President's request, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate committed itself to the early report of all the arbitration treaties. Meanwhile, Secretary Bryan is making progress with his treaties aimed to delay war until after impartial investigation. The best

*Arbitration,
Peace, and
Battleships*



MR. EDWIN GINN

(The Boston publisher, who devoted the last years of his life to the promotion of international peace)

talent of the country is now engaged in studying the questions that ought to come before the next Hague Conference, and in urging upon our Government the desirability of having such conference called in the near future. The death of Mr. Edwin Ginn, the text-book publisher of Boston, removes from his own organized work in behalf of the cause of peace an eminent philanthropist who had devoted time and wealth to the advocacy

of arbitration as a substitute for war. His movement is well endowed, and will go on in the hands of such men as Mr. Edwin D. Mead and Dr. David Starr Jordan. Mr. Carnegie, meanwhile, comes forward with another splendid fund, this one to be devoted especially to the work of the churches of all denominations as factors in the cause of world brotherhood and the abolition of strife and bloodshed. While the administration at Washington is showing every effort to remove existing international differences, and to make the Government of the United States a leader in promoting harmony among the

nations, it also takes the firm stand that the American navy should be maintained and strengthened as a comparatively cheap insurance of our own safety and as a means of our helping to keep the world at peace during the period when individual powers, rather than world organization, must be responsible for law and order among the tribes of men. The Advisory Naval Board thinks we ought to build four new battleships at once, but the Secretary of the Navy is content to ask for two such ships, thus returning to the policy that had been agreed upon several years ago, of two battleships a year. It is perfectly consistent with the program and policy of peace to maintain the American navy.

**Trust Bills
Pending**

Along the line of the President's message, as discussed in these pages last month, five bills relating to trusts and corporations in amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law were duly presented to Congress and were under discussion before the Judiciary and Interstate Commerce Committees of the House last month. One of these bills provides for a trade commission, another defines offenses more particularly, another deals with so-called "interlocking" directorates, and so on. A long debate of these measures lies ahead of us in the Senate, and they will be duly analyzed and discussed in this REVIEW.

**A Suit Against
the Southern
Pacific**

It was supposed that the Department of Justice would, in so far as possible, abstain from the bringing of new suits under the Sherman law, but an important one was entered last month to compel the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to alter its relationship in certain respects to the Central Pacific line from Ogden to San Francisco. It will be remembered that the Government won its suit to compel the Union Pacific Company to give up its acquisition of and merger with the Southern Pacific. It is now proposed that the Southern Pacific shall further disintegrate and that the direct transcontinental line of the Central Pacific shall be put into active competition against the so-called Sunset Route of the Southern Pacific via El Paso. The merchants and business men of the Pacific Coast do not seem to have demanded

this last move of the Attorney-General, and it is alleged that the suit has been brought abruptly and without due time for previous negotiation with a view to agreement out of court. We shall be able to explain the situation more fully next month.

**Other
Business
Topics**

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston have been sweeping across the West, preparing their report upon the location of Federal Reserve Banks. It was expected that the President would announce the names of the five men selected by him for the Central Reserve Board on March 1, or very soon after. Meanwhile, the banks have been applying for membership with no conspicuous exceptions. The preparation of income-tax statements greatly occupied financial and banking houses, and business establishments in general throughout last month, the first of March being the final day upon which returns could be made under the law.

**New York
State
Graft**

In New York State the topic of paramount interest, ever since the assembling of the legislature in January, has been the graft investigation, with its potential effects on the fortunes of political leaders and organizations. After much consideration the Assembly, which is overwhelmingly Republican, passed a resolution, on February 10, providing for an investigation by a committee of eight Assemblymen to be named by the Speaker. As made up by Speaker Sweet, the committee consists

of five Republicans, two Democrats, and one Progressive, the chairman being Assemblyman John L. Sullivan, of Chautauqua County. It was at once assumed by the Democratic Senate that the Assembly inquiry would be a partisan affair conducted for the sole purpose of discrediting Democratic officials. Taking this view of the matter, it was not unnatural that the Democratic Senate should consider the possibility of starting an investigation on its own part, the chief purpose of which would be to see that Republican transgressors were duly exposed and punished. From the point of view of an



YOUNG WOMAN CLERK ASSISTING INCOME-TAX PAYERS OF NEW YORK TO MAKE DECLARATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW

effective State-wide anti-graft campaign, this dual situation is not without its advantages. What the people of the State really wish, however, is a pitiless exposure of the whole graft system without regard to the party affiliations of any of the grafters, and with a sole eye to the thorough cleaning up of

dictments, if not to prison terms. Mr. Osborne showed that in one instance a Deputy Superintendent of Highways had awarded 318 repair contracts which, under the law, could only be awarded by the State Highways Commission. The total of these contracts was more than \$3,000,000, and many of the roads were in bad order within two or three months after the so-called repairs had been made. Meanwhile, results of the work done last summer by Special Investigator John A. Hennessy have taken concrete form in the indictments of individuals here and there in three or four New York counties. In Wyoming County a former chairman of the Democratic County Committee and a Deputy Superintendent of Labor in the State Highway Department pleaded guilty to indictments presented by the Grand Jury. Thus far nearly all the tangible results in the New York graft hunt have been confined to the Highway Department. Mr. Hennessy's work would lead to the expectation that the Catskill Aqueduct work for New York City, the Barge Canal contracts, and the public printing contracts let at Albany would each offer fruitful fields for a similar inquiry. The Assembly resolution as amended makes it possible to push the investigation in those directions if there is sufficient public demand that it be done. On the whole, the prospects for a general house-cleaning in the Empire State are perhaps better to-day than for many years past.

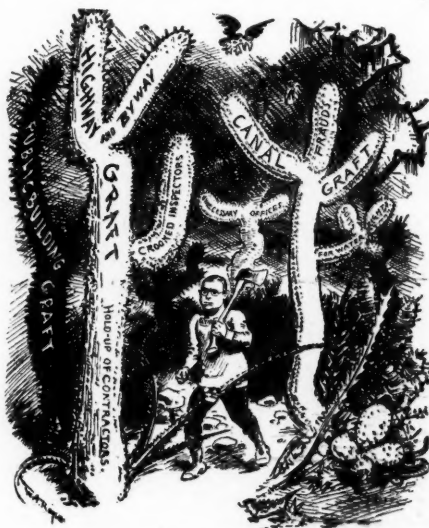


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MR. JAMES W. OSBORNE
(Governor Glynn's graft investigator)

the whole situation. There is practical difficulty, moreover, in the working out of a two-headed legislative inquest, in so far as either branch of the legislature may cripple the work of the other by withholding needed appropriations. It is undoubtedly true that the people of the State are willing to have any reasonable number of investigations set on foot if only results may be secured. But if the time is spent by rival committees in combating one another, the money used for the purpose will be regarded as worse than wasted.

Positive Results
The search conducted by Mr. James W. Osborne, under the immediate direction of Governor Glynn, has singled out several of the men "higher up" who are still in the State's employ. What has already been uncovered by Mr. Osborne may lead to Grand Jury in-



GOVERNOR GLYNN ENTERING NEW YORK'S "WILDERNESS OF GRAFT"
From the Herald (New York)

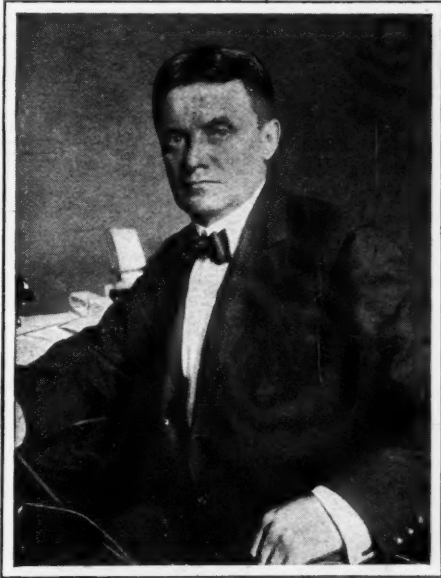
Mr. Whitman
as
Graft-Hunter

District Attorney Whitman has continued his work in New York City on the lines indicated in these pages last month. The "John Doe" inquiry has tended to confirm at numerous points the charge of collusion between Tammany contractors and State officials, while a great deal of important evidence, including that of ex-Governor Sulzer, has been presented to the Grand Jury. State Treasurer John J. Kennedy, who had not been personally implicated in these charges, committed suicide on February 15, after he had been subpoenaed by Mr. Whitman to give testimony before the Grand Jury. Mr. Whitman's activities in this direction have brought him so prominently before the public that an agitation began several weeks ago for his appointment as counsel of the legislative investigating committee. Mr. Whitman was unwilling, however, to resign his post of District Attorney, to which he had been unanimously reelected in November last, but on February 16 the Assembly committee designated as its counsel Mr. John Kirkland Clark, who had been Mr. Whitman's chief aid in the investigation. His selection for this work insures coöperation between Mr. Whitman and the Assembly investigators.

Murphy
as
Target

Meanwhile, the prestige of Charles F. Murphy as Tammany's leader has been attacked from all sides. In a private letter recently published Richard Croker, a former chief of the Tammany cohorts, wrote from his home in Ireland a savage attack on the Murphy leadership, closing with the pious hope that "them contractors" might soon be forced out of the organization. Whatever may be thought of Croker outside of Tammany circles, within the "Hall" his word is still potent and many of the older leaders who have heretofore been loyal to Murphy are likely to interpret the Croker message as a sagacious deliverance having much of the force of inspired prophecy. So far as the regular Democratic organization in New York is concerned, those members of it who are closest to the national administration are openly hostile to Tammany, and, while Mayor Mitchel will not use the weight of his office to carry on any kind of factional fight, it is perfectly well understood that Mr. Murphy will get no substantial support of any kind from the present administration of Greater New York. Up-State Democratic leaders have brought strong pressure to bear on Governor Glynn to induce him to take a strictly independent

March—2



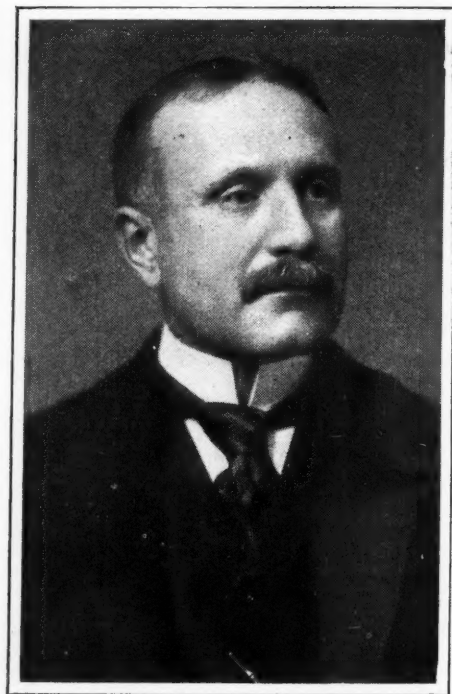
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DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARLES S. WHITMAN, OF
NEW YORK

course. Aside from the recently created Bronx County offices and some profitable highway and canal contracts that are still untouched by the investigator's probe, Tammany as an organization is now cut off from all its accustomed sources of enrichment.

The Purchase
of Judge-
ships

While the "system," which is the very life and sustenance of Tammany Hall, has been seriously threatened by the highway disclosures in various parts of the State, it was shaken to its very foundations by the conviction obtained last month by the District Attorney of Kings County on the charge of buying and selling a nomination to the Supreme Court of the State. The practice of paying large sums of money to political organizations in return for nominations to judgeships had obtained so long in and about New York that it had even come to be taken by members of the bar and others as a matter of course. It is true that the money did not usually pass in such a way as to constitute an actual purchase that could be legally proven, yet the large contributions to campaign funds made by judiciary candidates before and after nominating conventions placed the candidate in the position of a buyer and the political committee in the position of a trafficker in the desired nomination. District Attorney Cropsey succeeded in this particular instance in proving to the satisfaction of a jury that for-



MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS
(Mayor Mitchel's new Water Commissioner)

mer Congressman William Willett paid to Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic boss of Queens County, in 1911, a large sum of money for the explicit and single purpose of securing a nomination to the State Supreme Court. He also proved that this powerful boss received the money for the purpose named, and both Willett and Cassidy were sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Sing Sing and a fine of \$1000 each.

A Boss in Prison Stripes Since the fall of John Y. McKane, more than twenty years ago, no boss of so high a rank as Cassidy has ever been made to serve a prison sentence. The incident carries its warning to all bosses, but especially to the present leadership of Tammany Hall, to whose door in the past has come many an aspiring lawyer with ambitions to grace the bench. Even more impressive is the lesson it teaches to the New York electorate. It can no longer be said that judgeships can be bought and sold with impunity, or that those who are powerful in politics are beyond the law's reach. That the community should be so tardily aroused to an offense of this kind shows how calloused the public conscience had become, but it is to be hoped that one

effect of this conviction will be to make all citizens more thoughtful of the serious consequences involved in the debauchery of the bench. The popular recall of judges would never have general support in a community like New York, and yet the leaders of public opinion in the metropolis have known for years that seats on the supreme bench of the State were to be had for a price, and that the men who controlled the bargaining were bosses of the Cassidy type.

*Mayor Mitchel
"Making
Good"*

So far as the New York City government is concerned, all that has occurred since the publication of the article in our February number on "New York City's Government by Experts" has tended to confirm the favorable impression that readers of that article would have received. The two important places in the Mayor's cabinet that remained to be filled were the offices of Corporation Counsel and Water Commissioner. To the former office Mayor Mitchel appointed Mr. Frank L. Polk, a young lawyer of ample ability, integrity, and high ideals. As Water Commissioner the Mayor named Mr. William Williams, the former Commissioner of Immigration. Both these appointments are of the type that places the administration at once on a plane of the highest efficiency. The service that Mayor Mitchel rendered through his tender of the police commissionership to Colonel Goethals has not been nullified even if it never becomes feasible for Colonel Goethals to accept the place. By making it possible for the people to visualize such a man as Colonel Goethals in the office of Police Commissioner of New York City Mayor Mitchel made it easier both for himself and for his successors to hold up the standards of police administration in the future.

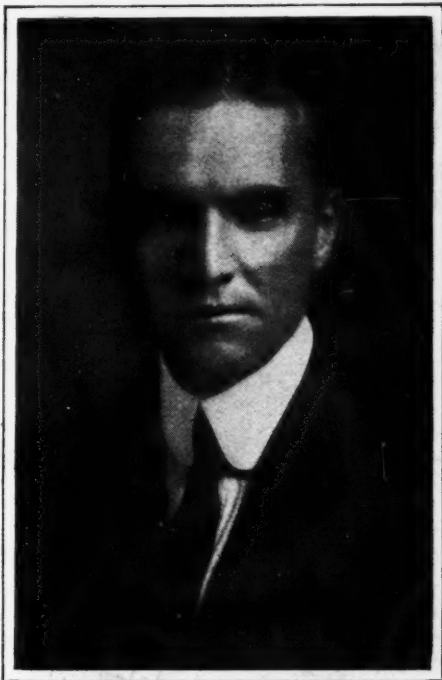
*Colonel Goethals
and
the Police*

Furthermore, Colonel Goethals himself, by clearly stating the conditions that must be met before he would accept the office, helped materially to improve a situation that has been an embarrassment to every city administration since the office of Police Commissioner was created. Colonel Goethals, speaking as a great administrator, insisted that he must have a free hand in the matter of dismissals from the force, and that he could not have his decisions in such matters subject to review by the courts. In going to the legislature and asking that the law be so amended as to give the Police Commissioner this increased authority Mayor Mitchel is sup-

ported by the weight of all the authority that is everywhere conceded to the successful administrator of the greatest engineering feat known to history. Meanwhile, important steps in the reorganization of the police department have been adopted and Commissioner McKay has entered with vigor on the task of putting them in effect. The internal organization of the Charities Department has been radically modified by Commissioner Kingsbury. In the Health Department, aptly characterized elsewhere in this magazine by Dr. Allen as a "health university," Commissioner Goldwater has taken decisive action regarding the enforcement of the order for the pasteurization of milk.

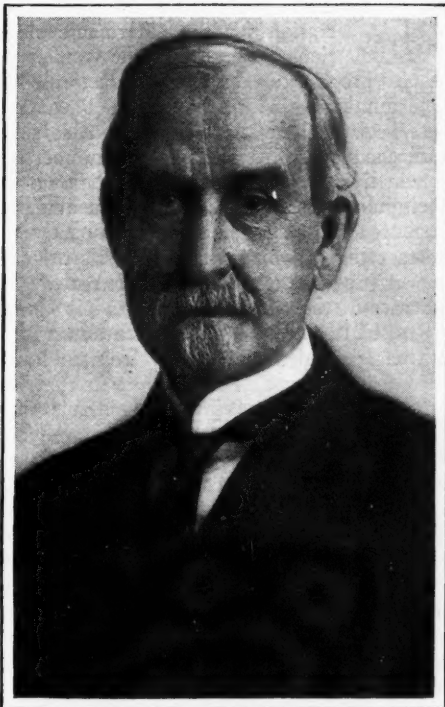
*Unselfish
Public Service*

The foreigner studying our political life and gathering the data for his study from the newspapers might easily err in his conclusions. What he reads at this time about New York highway and canal corruption would naturally lead him to suppose that American ideals of public service are low, or undeveloped, and the motives of American public



MR. FRANK L. POLK, CORPORATION COUNSEL OF
NEW YORK CITY

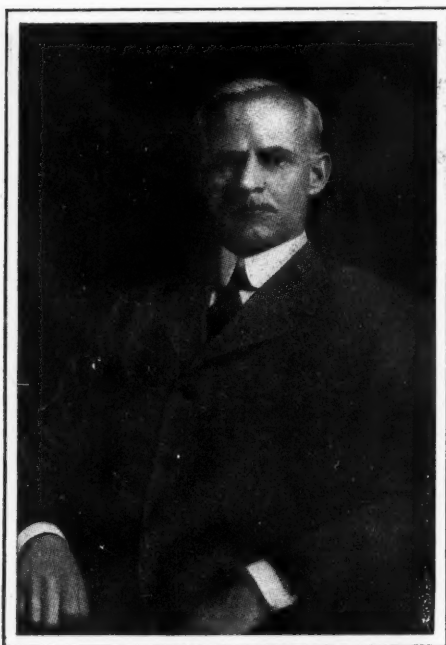
(A type of the trained and vigorous administrators with whom Mayor Mitchel has surrounded himself)



MR. FRANK A. HUTCHINS, OF WISCONSIN

(Whose vision and industry made possible the remarkable library and university extension development in his State)

men sordid. He is in danger of overlooking much that is fine and creditable and full of the spirit of disinterested service, merely because it is not "played up" by the daily press. Only now and then are we reminded by the daily news-chronicle that in this country, as much as in any other, men and women are working unselfishly, and unstintedly for the public weal, without hope of other reward than the joy of the service itself. About a year ago, when a testimonial dinner was given at Madison by a group of leading men of the State of Wisconsin to Mr. Frank A. Hutchins, the general public was made to realize in part the debt it owes to those men of vision and singleness of purpose who have made humanitarian aims effective, in recent years, in more than one American commonwealth. Mr. Hutchins had never held other than a subordinate office in the State government. In a quarter of a century of service the salaries he had received had always been pitifully meager and during much of the time the State had paid only his expenses; yet his pioneer efforts had resulted in the model traveling-library system of the Union, in a



MR. FREDERICK H. GOFF
(Organizer of the Cleveland Foundation)

legislative reference library which, under Mr. Charles McCarthy's able management, long since made a world-wide reputation, in the "extension" division of the State University, and in other State activities hardly less beneficent from the view-point of the people's advancement and welfare. Mr. Hutchins' death, on January 25, called forth remarkable tributes in the newspapers of Wisconsin. It was everywhere recognized that the example of such a life is of incalculable value to any community. Men of the Hutchins type are making public office in Wisconsin not merely a public trust, but an opportunity for disinterested public service. That is the best thing about what is known as "the Wisconsin idea."

A "Community Trust"

Those of our readers whose attention was attracted to the article in the REVIEW for October last describing the work of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy will be interested in the announcement of an even more advanced plan for efficient giving which has just been originated in the same city. The Federation was organized to collect and distribute systematically contributions toward the work of the city's charitable institutions. The Cleveland Foundation has now been created, to furnish a means for the

possessors of wealth to bequeath larger sums for educational and charitable purposes within the city. The donor may specify the particular use to which his bequest shall be put, or he may leave it toward the general trust fund which the Foundation purposes to create. The income from this fund will be disposed of, in whole or in part, under the direction of a non-sectarian, non-political committee of five members; and special attention will be given to research work for the improvement of the health, education, and material welfare of the community. The scheme is the result of many years' observation by President Frederick H. Goff and his associates on the board of directors of the Cleveland Trust Company. They have seen philanthropic bequests misdirected and even wasted, and they have seen the principals of trust funds long outlive the needs for which they were created. It is believed that the work of the Foundation will stimulate the making of charitable bequests, and will result in a more efficient administration of trust funds for the benefit of the changing needs of a great city.

Woman Suffrage

The figures of the Chicago registration for the aldermanic elections indicate that the women of the city propose to take part in unexpectedly large numbers. More than 150,000 women were registered in the city, or considerably more than one-third of the total number of women living in Chicago who are known to be eligible to vote. This large percentage is attributed by Miss Jane Addams partly to the fact that a woman inspector was present in every registration place and partly to the activities of the Municipal Citizenship Committee, which induced the election authorities to transfer registration places from undesirable locations, so that no woman in the city was compelled to go into disagreeable surroundings to register. Early last month the New Jersey Assembly adopted a resolution to amend the State constitution to grant woman suffrage. In the national legislature the cause of equal suffrage has not fared so well. On February 3 a caucus of the House Democrats adopted a resolution declaring that woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal issue. The House Committee on Rules had decided previously against a resolution providing for a standing committee on woman suffrage. The Judiciary Committee, however, has long had jurisdiction over this question and has frequently granted hearings to women.

Our International Trade The year 1913 proved to be a profitable one for the United States in its trade with other nations. Our exports of merchandise reached a new high record of \$2,484,311,176. Our imports amounted to \$1,792,183,654, slightly less than in 1912, but greater than in any other year. The balance of trade in favor of this country, \$692,127,531, is the largest on record. Although the Democratic tariff during the last quarter of the year, it is still too early to form any mature conclusion

as to its effect upon our imports, particularly in view of the fact that several of the more important provisions did not immediately go into effect. Certain reductions on woolen goods became operative on January 1, and the first reduction in the duty on sugar, preparatory to placing that commodity on the free list, was set for March 1.

The Great Exposition of 1915

We have for so long read about and heard about the great Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, which will commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal, that it seems difficult for us to realize that the opening day is less than a year off. Many of the larger buildings are already more than three-fourths completed, and it is seriously planned to have this exposition ready on time. Although several of the larger nations of Europe seem disinclined to participate officially, the response of others has been prompt and hearty. This is particularly true of the republics of Central and South America, and of Canada and Mexico. Many of our own States and Territories have made provision for special buildings to house their exhibits. The exposition grounds, fronting on San Francisco Bay, have been well laid out; and the imposing courts and palaces now being constructed will do credit to the city which has entirely remade itself since the great fire of eight years ago. Among the art effects which are planned is a novel color scheme, calling for the entire absence of white. The natural advantages of the California climate will be drawn upon to the fullest extent to provide horticultural features of great variety to charm the visitor.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

GENERAL "PANCHO" VILLA (IN A BRAND NEW SUIT) AND HIS WIFE

Japan Not Aiding Huerta

While large supplies of arms and munitions were going to the Constitutionalists within a few hours after the raising of the embargo, there was considerable resentment manifested in a good many of the newspapers of this country, notably those published in the Southwest, against Japan for alleged anti-American activity in Mexico. It is known that a large supply of rifles used by the Japanese in the war with Russia had been sold to General Huerta by private concerns in Japan, and it was freely charged in certain quarters that the Japanese Government itself was disposing of these arms to Mexico. Baron Makino, Japanese Foreign Minister, however, early last month, publicly stated that his country's action in sending a cruiser to Mexican waters was due solely to the necessity for the protection of the lives and property of the 3000 Japanese in Mexico. He declared, moreover, that the Government at Tokyo had not sold any arms to Huerta.

The Rebels Still Winning

By the middle of last month the Mexican rebels, under the authority of General Carranza, the forces in the field being chiefly commanded by General "Pancho" Villa, continuing their triumphant march southward, had taken a number of important cities. On February 5, they captured their first port, Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa. Two of the three border states, Sonora and Chihuahua, are under control of the rebels, who have also a strong hold on Coahuila. Sonora indeed has practically seceded from the Mexican republic. In this state the operation of the mines is now reported to be going on



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

SURGEON MANLEY

(Who has charge of the American military sanitary operations along the Mexican border)

as though nothing had happened. The Constitutional governor of Chihuahua has recently taken over the banks of that state and will run them hereafter in the interest of the revolt.

Will Huerta Resign?

Meanwhile, although the revolts and plots against him in Mexico City and the entire south are increasing, Huerta declines to resign. He is reported to have boasted, last month, that he would hold his office longer than President Wilson would hold his. It is being constantly rumored, however, that Huerta is considering the proposition to resign the presidency in favor of a commission of prominent Mexicans. The newspapers of France and Spain stated last month that the Spanish-American Union at Madrid, with the co-operation of several European peace societies, had induced Huerta to agree to resign in favor of de la Barra, who was provisional president after Diaz was overthrown, or Gamboa, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the early days of Huerta. Both Carranza and Villa, however, refuse to consider such a proposition. They will be satisfied, they say, with nothing less than the overthrow and execution of Huerta.

Caring for Mexican Refugees

For more than a month Uncle Sam, at his own expense, has been feeding and caring for more than 5000 refugee Mexican soldiers, with their wives, children, domestic animals, and other personal property, behind ten-foot barb wire trenches at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas. These unfortunates, almost exclusively belonging to the defeated Federal army, had fled across the Rio Grande before the advance of Villa's soldiers, after the battle of Ojinaga, in the last days of December. They have made a regular city of refugees, living in tents, a city conducted by United States troops on strictly military principles. These people, detained on the soil of a friendly, though disapproving nation, have apparently been happy. A touch of nature which makes kin even of the worlds of English-speaking Texans and Spanish-speaking Mexicans, is shown by the fact that, since their detention at Fort Bliss, more than fifty children have been born to the civilian refugees, and the good people of El Paso are making clothes for them.

The Right and Propriety of Detaining Them

A few of the officers thought to escape restraint by appealing for writs of habeas corpus, asserting that their internment was a deprivation of liberty without due process of law. The Federal District Court for Southern California, however, in a decision rendered on January 26, held that that section of the Hague Treaty providing that "a neutral



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AN AMERICAN ARMY SURGEON VACCINATING A REFUGEE MEXICAN GIRL IN THE INTERN CAMP AT FORT BLISS

power which receives on its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them as far as possible at a distance from the seat of war," does not violate the constitution of the United States nor require any special legislation to make it effective. "The fact that the United States has not given official recognition to either belligerent ["belligerents according to the law and practice of nations"] does not affect this right and duty to execute the provisions of the treaty with respect to troops of either party who may seek asylum on its territory."

*Does Foreign
Capital Dominate
Mexico?*

Lurking in the background of every discussion of any phase of the chaos in Mexico is the general assumption that, in some way, "Big Business," operating through the banking houses of London and New York, is the real, but invisible force that is dominating things south of the Rio Grande. The statement is constantly being made in the newspapers of this country and of Europe that Mexico is not owned by the Mexicans, but by foreigners, Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen particularly. It becomes very interesting and important, therefore, to determine just what is the amount of foreign capital invested in Mexico and how it is distributed among railroads, national bonds, and purely industrial enterprises. The table given below, has been prepared with great care from two sources,

which are in substantial agreement. The first is a table appearing in a recent number of the *Daily Consular Reports* by W. H. Seamon, who is a mining engineer of long experience in Mexico. The sources of information from which the statistics were drawn are as follows: Government reports and various state reports; directories of business houses, factories, etc.; directories of mines and smelters; *La Mexique* (a French work of authority), the Mexican Yearbook, and numerous reviews, encyclopedias, company reports, etc. The second source of information is figures quoted by Senator Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, in a recent speech on our foreign relations in the Senate.

*Revolutionary
South
America*

Revolutionary conditions in four Latin-American countries last month emphasized the increasing importance of a diplomacy with these republics which will convey not only the friendly and disinterested intentions of the United States, but impress upon Latin Americans generally their joint responsibility with the United States to work harmoniously for the peace of the two continents. The chaos in Mexico is in the mind of all the world. The "Black Republic" of Haiti has just undergone one of those periodical political convulsions to which it is subject, ending in the triumph of one revolutionary general over another, and endless confusion and danger to the inter-

CLASSIFICATION	AMERICAN	ENGLISH	FRENCH	MEXICAN	OTHER
Railway stocks and bonds..	\$644,390,000	\$168,917,800	\$17,000,000	\$137,715,000	\$38,610,380
Bank stocks and deposits..	30,550,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	193,913,042	21,810,000
National bonds.....	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	
Mines and smelters.....	249,500,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	14,700,000	10,830,000
Timber lands	8,100,000	10,300,000		5,600,000	750,000
Ranches, farms, and livestock	13,110,000	3,460,000		108,450,000	5,050,000
Houses and personal property	4,500,000	680,000		127,020,000	2,760,000
Mills and factories.....	11,400,000	3,230,000	22,416,000	19,584,200	13,495,000
Electric railroads, and power plants	760,000	8,000,000		5,155,000	275,000
Stores	4,380,000	140,000	7,680,000	74,035,000	16,445,000
Oil industry	15,000,000	10,000,000		650,000	
Rubber industry	15,000,000			4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional outfits	3,600,000	850,000		1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance	4,000,000			2,000,000	3,500,000
Theatres, hotels, and various institutions	1,485,000	125,000	350,000	77,305,000	1,410,000
Total.....	\$1,057,775,000	\$321,302,800	\$143,446,000	\$793,187,242	\$118,535,380

The Mexican Government holds a bare majority of the stock in the National Railway, thus controlling the system.



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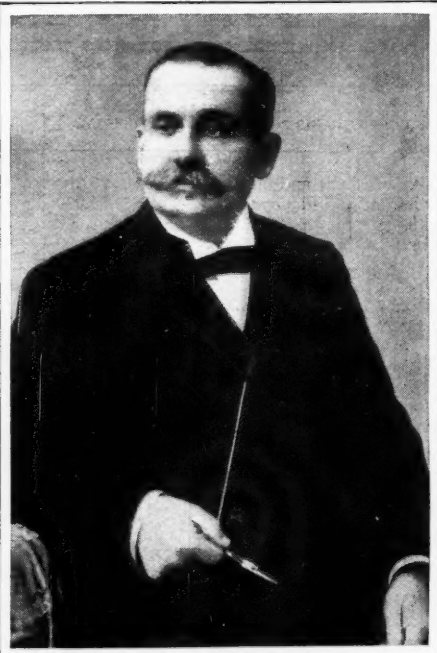
HON. BENTON M'MILLIN, EX-GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, AND EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER TO PERU

ests of Americans and Europeans. The attempt of that chronic revolutionist Castro to start another revolt in Venezuela several weeks ago resulted in some sporadic fighting, and furnished the government with an excuse for postponing the regular elections. In Ecuador, whose chief port, Guayaquil, Colonel Gorgas is helping to clean up (see Dr. Huber's article on page 308 this month), there has been an uprising which has already resulted in the total destruction of two custom-houses and some loss of life.

The Revolution in Peru

But the most serious breaking of the peace south of Mexico is the sudden governmental overturn in Peru, which has resulted in the killing of the prime minister and about fifty other citizens,

as well as the imprisonment of President Billinghurst, and the establishment of a new government. Guillermo (William) Billinghurst, son of an English father and a Peruvian mother, is a type of the finest character and mentality of Latin America. Educated in the best institutions of Peru, Chile, and Argentina, author of several books, member of the Peruvian Congress, organizer of the Red Cross of his country, the gallant commander of a division of the Peruvian army in the war with Chile, consul-general at Valparaiso, mayor of Lima, the Peruvian capital, elected to the Congress as a scientific "sanitarian," Vice-President of the Republic, and, finally, in May, 1912, elected President—his has been a truly notable career. Ever since his election President Billinghurst has endeavored to stop the waste of public funds, thus immediately arousing opposition from the politicians of all parties. Congress, at its last session, refused to sanction his economical budget. It held out against his arguments until finally he dissolved it; whereupon the members of Congress got together under Señor Carlos Leguia, brother of ex-President Leguia, picked Dr. Augusto Durand, a veteran leader of several Peruvian revolutions, as their choice for president, promised liberal pay and "perquisites" to the army, marched



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

SEÑOR GUILLERMO BILLINGHURST, THE DEPOSED PRESIDENT OF PERU



MADISON R. SMITH
(OF MISSOURI)
TO HAITI

WILLIAM J. PRICE
(OF KENTUCKY)
TO PANAMA

WILLIAM E. GONZALES
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
TO CUBA

JAMES M. SULLIVAN
(OF NEW YORK)
TO SANTO DOMINGO



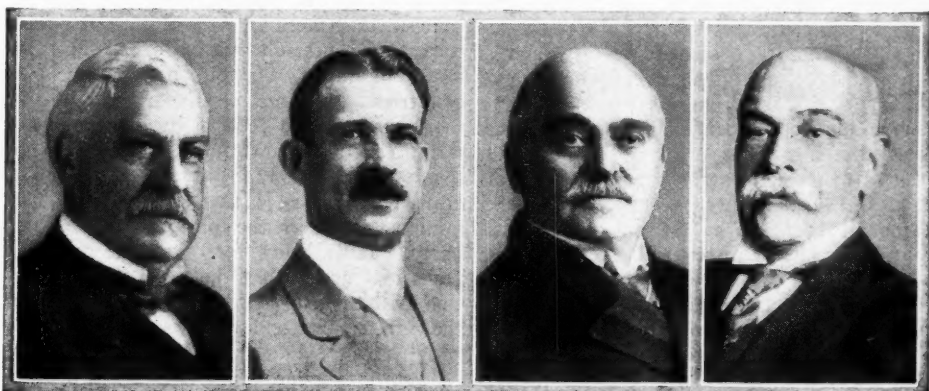
PRESTON B. M'GOODWIN
(OF OKLAHOMA)
TO VENEZUELA



JOHN D. O'REAR
(OF MISSOURI)
TO BOLIVIA



CHARLES S. HARTMAN
(OF MONTANA)
TO ECUADOR



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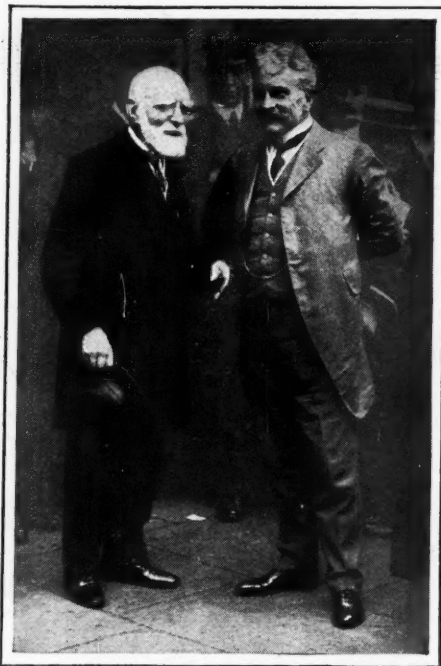
REV. W. H. LEAVELL
(OF MISSISSIPPI)
TO GUATEMALA

BENJ. L. JEFFERSON
(OF COLORADO)
TO NICARAGUA

EDWARD P. HALE
(OF NORTH CAROLINA)
TO COSTA RICA

JOHN EWING
(OF LOUISIANA)
TO HONDURAS

NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN AMERICA



LORD STRATHCONA AND PREMIER BORDEN
(From a photograph taken recently at Ottawa)

upon the Presidential palace, arrested and deposed Señor Billinghurst, forced the Congress to name a governing board pending new elections, and "advised" the electors to choose Dr. Durand. Since the revolutionists have the army behind them, this advice will probably be heeded.

New Ministers to the South

The growing importance of our relations with the Latin-American republics and the great increase in the trade of the world which is expected to follow upon the early opening of the Panama Canal, has drawn attention to the qualifications necessary for our representatives at the capitals of these countries, as well as to those agents of trade, the consuls, at the other large cities. The friendship with the great countries of the South American continent so finely cemented by Senator Root while Secretary of State under the Roosevelt administration, and later by the visits of Secretaries Knox and Bacon, and now being so gratifyingly supplemented by the sojourn of Colonel Roosevelt in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, prepared the ground for the work of the able men whom our State Department has recently sent to the capitals of our sister republics to the south. These men have attained prominent and respected positions in

the sections of the country from which they were appointed. Despite the newness of these gentlemen to their several diplomatic tasks (a fact which has been commented on by Colonel Harvey in a *North American Review* article which we review on another page), they are all of a character and equipment to carry forward the work that lies before them. On the preceding page are shown the faces of some of these men who have recently been sent to Central America, the island republics of the Caribbean, and several of the South American capitals.

Canadian Politics and Trade

The third session of the twelfth parliament of the Dominion of Canada was formally opened by the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General, on January 15. The speech from the throne forecasted the measures to come before the session and emphasized the redistribution bill as the main feature. It was expected that this measure changing the basis of representation would be under discussion during February and March. It was announced that the government would not reintroduce the navy bill calling for a contribution to the British imperial navy, which was defeated last April, owing to the adverse vote in the senate. The Borden government accuses the Liberal Senate of offensive partisanship. Some day (says the Montreal *Star* editorially) "in the natural evolution of things the government will control both branches of the legislature at Ottawa, and then, if not before, the naval bill will be finally enacted." Meanwhile, the sentiment throughout the Dominion has increased in favor of reciprocity with the United States. Last month the legislature of Manitoba passed a resolution in favor of the removal of duties on staples between the two countries. It is true that the House of Commons rejected the reciprocity amendment to the speech from the throne, but it was by the slender majority of forty-five, while the owners of two of the leading papers of the Dominion voted with the minority against their party. It is being freely predicted in all parts of Canada that the next general election will turn on closer trade relations with the United States.

Rural Credit in the West

Besides the measure providing for the redistribution of parliamentary seats, a number of other important bills are before the parliament. The government is interested in the establishment of rural credit banks. Agricultural

credit is a matter of much moment to the western provinces of the Dominion. A number of cities in these provinces have adopted the principle of the land tax or the single tax on land values, and report astonishing successes as a result. In an early number of this REVIEW we hope to give our readers some more details concerning the land and taxation situation in the western part of Canada. A great Canadian figure, which has loomed large ever since the Dominion came into being, passed away, on January 21, in the person of Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona. On another page this month Miss Agnes C. Laut, who knew the late statesman personally, graphically sketches his career. Lord Strathcona in his will, the phraseology of which shows his strong individuality, left large sums of money to various educational institutions in Canada and half a million dollars to Yale University.



KING GEORGE AS A BRITISH CITIZEN

*The British
Parliament in
Session*

When King George opened the British parliament at Westminster on February 10, the interest in what he would say on the Irish question overshadowed everything else. It was evident from his words and the manner in which they were uttered that the British monarch was deeply impressed with the seriousness of the situation which has resulted from the bitterness between Ulster and the rest of Ireland over the question of an Irish Parliament at Dublin. The speech from the throne counseled "a spirit of mutual concession." In the subsequent debate in the House of Commons, Premier Asquith uttered words in the same vein, and later Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the Commons, also spoke conciliatory words.

*The Home Rule
Fight
Resumed*

All the fire and challenge came from the opposition and were mainly to be found in the rather provocative speech of Walter Long, formerly Unionist Chief Secretary for Ireland, who addressed the Commons on behalf of the opposition to Mr. Asquith's government. Mr. Long predicted civil war in case the demands of Ulster were not satisfied and taunted the government with pusillanimity in the face of the recent events in South Africa, commented on in another paragraph. He then moved an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne, "that it would be disastrous for the House to proceed further with the Government for Ireland bill until the measure has been submitted to the

judgment of the country." This was defeated by a vote of 333 to 255, indicating that the majority that the government can count on in the Home Rule matter is 78.

*A Possible
Compromise*

While, up to the middle of last month, there had been no definite agreement between the imperial government and the leaders of the Ulster opposition over the questions of the relation of this section of Ireland to the Home Rule scheme, it is evident from guarded admissions made in the speech of Premier Asquith and his fellow members that they were inclined to consider favorably a plan proposed by Sir Horace Plunkett, noted for his advocacy of agricultural coöperation and technical education and whose opinion on Irish matters carries great weight with all parties. Sir Horace proposed that the Unionists accept the bill as it now stands on three conditions: (1), that after a certain number of years they be permitted to demand a plebiscite "to decide whether any section of Ulster desires to continue subject to the Irish parliament"; (2), that both sections of Irishmen be invited to suggest amendments "not to be incorporated in the measure except by unanimous consent"; (3), that the Ulster volunteers be permitted to organize as a permanent territorial body "as a valuable addition to the nation's defensive forces," and as "an ultimate

safeguard upon which they might some day be called to rely for the preservation of their liberties." If regularly passed during the present session of the parliament—thus receiving legislative sanction for the third time—the Home Rule bill will become a law despite the veto of the Lords.

*Other
Legislation
Foreshadowed*

The King's speech, which always embodies the program of the party in power, further included proposals for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, a measure for imperial naturalization, legislation dealing with general education and the housing of the poor, and promises to resubmit the already hotly contested bills for Irish Home Rule and Welsh Church Disestablishment, and the various other domestic legislation, among which are the measures fathered by Chancellor Lloyd George for land reforms, the redistribution of electoral seats and the abolition of plural voting. King George also spoke appreciatively of the leaders of the International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, which recently met at London at the invitation of the British Government.

*Royal Germany
Paying
Taxes*

While the outside world has been thinking of Germany during recent weeks in terms of oppressive militarism in Alsace-Lorraine and the significant utterances of Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, on the question of "big navy rivalry" with England, the German people themselves have been absorbed in economic problems affecting not only the international position of their fatherland, but their personal fortunes and living habits as German citizens. With the beginning of the year the increased taxes imposed to support the enlarged army establishment became effective. Although this tax affects the middle class and others of moderate means only slightly, and gives them three years in which to pay, there never was (to quote Maximilian Harden, the editor of the radical *Zukunft*) "a more unpopular burden imposed upon the people of the fatherland." More than \$250,000,000 must be raised for the increase of the Kaiser's army and navy. The "Contribution to Defense," which is the sugar-coated title to the new tax, affects royalty as well as the humblest of the proletariat, although the former has always heretofore been exempt from taxation. The Kaiser, it is estimated, will pay \$1,000,000 as his share; the Prince of Thurn und Taxis \$2,000,000; and Frau Bertha Krupp von

Bohlen und Halbach, the "Cannon Queen," of Essen, said to be Europe's wealthiest woman, will give a million and a quarter to the war tax. The extent to which this tax will be paid by the wealthy and aristocratic portions of the German people has been given as justification for the decision by the Socialist party, which has the highest voting power in the Reichstag, to permit the government to pass its military financial bill.

*Prussian
Finance and
German
Foreign Trade*

In addition to this special taxation for important military purposes, several of the German states have found it necessary during recent weeks to borrow money in order to carry out their rather ambitious programs of projected public works. Late in January it was announced that the Prussian loan of \$87,500,000 four per cent. treasury notes had been over-subscribed seventy-one times. The proceeds of this loan will be used chiefly for the construction of the new Prussian railroad and canal systems. Meanwhile, alarmed by the decrease in the total of German exports to the United States during 1913 (a drop of more than \$3,000,000 from the figures of 1912), a new international commercial organization, entitled the German Association for World Trade, was formed in Berlin, in February, largely for the purpose of improving business relations with the United States. This organization is reported to be due chiefly to the initiative of Herr Albert Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. This transatlantic line, which has just settled a long rate war with the allied rival lines of England, Germany, Holland, Scandinavia, and the United States, will, Herr Ballin hopes, be greatly benefited by the trade expansion along the lines contemplated in the new organization. Late in January, Herr Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, announced in the Reichstag that the government would not denounce any of the existing commercial treaties, all of which are subject to change in 1917. Unless the initiative for change comes from foreign governments, said Herr Delbrück, these treaties will be automatically extended.

*Will Bethmann-
Hollweg
Resign?*

Echoes of the Zabern incident, which we have already recounted in these pages, were found in the resignation, on January 28, of the entire civil government of Alsace-Lorraine. These officials had bitterly opposed the aggression of the military. It is being reported that as

a result of the vote of lack of confidence in the government, passed in the Reichstag early in December, and the subsequent criticism of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will shortly resign his office. It is believed that the Kaiser has agreed to this and intends to appoint, as his successor, Admiral von Tirpitz, at present Minister of Marine. This bluff, Teutonic sea lord is known to be a most vigorous opponent of the little ravy idea, and yet extremely anxious for a complete understanding with England on the question of armament on the sea.

*Books
and
Wireless*

An interesting international exhibition to show the progress in the book industries and the graphic arts will be held in Leipsic from May to October of the present year, in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the *Deutscher Buchgeverbeverein*, the German bookmaking association. Leipsic is the book industrial center of Germany and all nations are invited to exhibit. An illustration of the advance of wireless telegraphy was given, on January 28, when the first message between Germany and the United States without relaying was transmitted directly by Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson. See our article, "The 'Wireless' Girdling of the Earth," page 327.

The Swedes Demand a Larger Army and Navy

Fear of aggressive designs by Russia has been one of the ever-present factors in Sweden's foreign policy ever since, in the middle of the past century, Muraviev, the famous Russian nationalist statesman, made his declaration: "We mean to swallow and digest the Finns because we have business beyond." This fear was dramatically demonstrated last month when more than 30,000 small farmers and peasants marched to Stockholm, some of them traveling more than 700 miles, and made a monster demonstration before the palace in Stockholm to demand an increase in armaments. They came from all parts of the country, many in the picturesque national costume, and by petition and word of mouth, begged the King to put the nation's military and naval forces on an effective basis—"since the enemy is awake and moving." The agitators pointed out the fact that the state of the Swedish navy is deplorable, the newest battleship being ten years old. They complain of the slowness of the present Liberal government, under Premier Karl Albert Staaff, in pushing the matter of army and navy improvement.

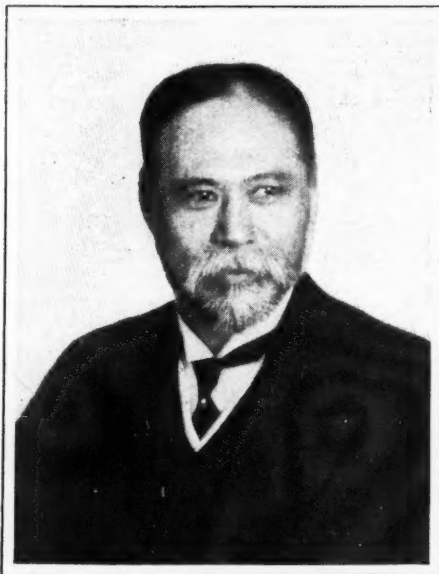


KING GUSTAV V. OF SWEDEN

(Who has been speaking more frankly to his subjects than his ministers think proper)

*King Gustav
and the
Socialists
Differ*

The demonstrators showed great enthusiasm and expressed their readiness to make any personal sacrifices to meet any increased taxation proposed for improvement of the national defenses. The chief agitator behind this nationalistic patriotic movement is the explorer Sven Hedin, whose publication entitled "Warning Words" and numerous speeches all over the country paved the way for it. King Gustav declared that he heartily reciprocated the desire of the pilgrims, and shared their opinion that the problem must be settled immediately. The next day an almost equal number of Socialists held a demonstration in front of the government offices in Stockholm, protesting against any increased expenditure for armaments, and demanding that the ministry work rather for international peace and fraternity. Premier Staaff replied that he was convinced of the necessity for strengthening the military establishment, but counseled deliberation and caution. The Swedes are the best educated people in the world, and are well aware of the inevitable results of Russia's absorption of Finland.



ADMIRAL GOMBEI YAMAMOTO, PREMIER OF JAPAN
(Whose government has been attacked in the Diet and in the public streets of the capital with more vigor and openness than that of any other Japanese ministry since parliamentarism began in Japan)

A Constitutional Crisis
The King's outspoken utterance, however, led to a difference of opinion between him and the cabinet as to the sovereign's right to speak thus publicly on political matters without first consulting his ministers as is customary in constitutional countries. King Gustav, who is a fearless man of strong opinions, although believed to be somewhat reactionary in his point of view, refused to be bound by any such restraint. On February 10, therefore, the Premier and the entire cabinet resigned. The King then summoned Baron Gerald Lewis De Geer to form a new ministry, who, however, was not immediately successful. Even this statesman was forced to inquire of the King whether he intended, in future, to express in public opinions not already known and acceptable to the ministry. It is reported that the King's reply was unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, not to be expected that any De Geer ministry will have a long life. In fact, the dissolution of the Riksdag and a general election is probable within the next few weeks. There is a good deal of sentiment in favor of a republic in Sweden, and during late February there were rumors that King Gustav had intended to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince Gustav Adolf and that the latter might close the Swedish monarchy with a short reign. One of the measures which was being considered by the

ministry of Premier Staaff was the extension to Swedish women of the franchise and their right of election to the parliament and other offices on the same conditions as men.

Progress in Denmark and Iceland

Since the accession, on May 15, 1912, of Christian X as King of Denmark, the progress of the Danes has been gratifying along peaceful industrial lines. A few months after the new King's accession, the reform bill amending the revised constitution of 1866 was passed. By this measure women were given the vote and the right to sit in parliament. Other modifications in the franchise were made, including the abolition of "election by privilege and royal nomination." Following this, owing to the steadily declining numbers of "life peers," the Liberals and Radicals came into the ascendancy. Denmark, meanwhile, has been growing enormously in the arts of peace, developing rapidly from an agricultural to a manufacturing country. While the leading occupation of the Danes is still agriculture, it was estimated recently by Alexander Foss, President of the *Industriforeningen*, the National Danish Industrial Society, that, by 1925, manufacturing will have passed farming, and agriculture itself will have been fully industrialized. During the past few months the long-standing differences between Denmark and her North Atlantic island possession, Iceland, have been settled. Iceland will hereafter have complete home rule, but all bills are subject to veto by the parliament at Copenhagen. The new constitution of Iceland, developed during the past two years, having been adopted by the local parliament in the summer of 1911, will be submitted to the electors on Easter Sunday. It will grant the right of suffrage to every Icelander, including women, over twenty-one years of age.

Anti-American Feeling in Japan

The government of Baron Yamamoto in Japan has been facing demonstrations of popular disapproval with regard to both its domestic and foreign policies. It was in February of the past year that Admiral Yamamoto became Premier, succeeding Prince Katsura, who soon afterwards died. It has been a stormy year for the government at Tokyo. Despite its patient persistence the Japanese Foreign Office, under the nominal head of Baron Makino, the Minister in charge, but really conducted by the Premier himself, has been unable to emerge from the uncertainty of its relations with this Government over the question of alleged discrimination by the

United States, particularly by the State of California. There has been a good deal of popular opposition to the Yamamoto government, large sections of the Japanese people feeling that it has not been vigorous enough in protecting the rights of the Japanese in the United States. This opposition made the position of the ministry so insecure that finally, in his annual address to the Diet, on January 21, Foreign Secretary Makino publicly announced:

No answer whatsoever having been made to Japan's third note of protest presented in August last, the government of His Majesty the Emperor recognizes the necessity of elaborating other plans for the solution of the question. However, to the regret of the government, the time has not yet arrived for reporting on that point.

This was the signal for a violent attack upon the government by members of the opposition in the Diet, who contended that too much reliance had been placed upon American good will. It has been intimated by officials in Tokyo that these "other plans" of the Japanese Government, to which the foreign minister referred, are in the nature of proposals for an entirely new treaty between the two countries.

*The Naval
Scandal in
Japan*

A "graft" scandal connected with the purchase of supplies for the navy has also contributed to arouse violent opposition to the Yamamoto government. Readers of this REVIEW will remember the charges of corruption made against the Krupp cannon firm in Germany, and which were recounted in these pages for September. The Krupps had been accused of using illegitimate means to induce the German war department, and those of foreign governments, to purchase supplies from them. One of the officials of the foreign governments implicated, it now appears, was Vice-Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly Japanese naval attaché at Berlin. This official was accused of having taken a commission from a German armament firm and an electrical concern for all business done by these companies with the Japanese navy. The accused was sentenced, on documentary evidence, to twelve years' penal servitude, and later, it is reported, directed to commit hari-kari.

*Opposition to
the Yamamoto
Government*

Popular indignation against the ministry was at fever heat when these naval scandal revelations were made public. Rioting, with some loss of life, occurred in Tokyo and other cities. On February 10 a resolution of want of confidence in the government, introduced by

one of the members of the opposition, was defeated by a very narrow margin. Premier Yamamoto announced that a rigorous investigation into the charges of naval corruption would be made at once. Increased naval estimates included in the impending budget have been the basis for another attack. Baron Shimada, the leader of the opposition in the Diet, has publicly declared that he will demand the rejection of the naval increase bill because, in view of the suspicion of Americans regarding alleged Japanese activity in Mexico and presumed designs on the Panama Canal, such increases would be "likely to arouse suspicion in the United States that they are aimed against that country."

*Ravages of
Earthquake
and Famine*

Japan, in common with the other nations of the Asiatic shore of the Pacific Ocean, is peculiarly subject to the destructive visitations of great natural forces such as earthquakes, eruptions of volcanoes, and violent storms and floods. During early January the volcano of Sakurashima, on one of the southern islands, some 600 miles from Tokyo, began violent eruption. Great loss of life resulted, nine out of eighteen villages on the island being totally wiped out by the eruptions and earthquakes following. Considerable damage was done to buildings in the city of Kagoshima, a few miles away. It appears that the earthquake consequent upon this eruption shocked all southern Japan. Meanwhile, owing to the unusually heavy failure of crops, much of the population of Hokkaido or Yezo, the great island in the north, have been suffering from want of food. According to figures compiled by missionaries, fully 9,000,000 people have been rendered homeless.

*World
Agreement on
Safety at Sea*

Only ten days after the closing session of the International Conference on Safety at Sea, which had been sitting at London, a marine disaster occurred off our Atlantic coast which afforded an impressive illustration of the great public good achieved by such a gathering, and called attention to the necessity for agreement on additional points having to do with passenger travel at sea. A collision, causing the loss of thirty-nine lives, occurred on January 30, when the Old Dominion line steamship *Monroe* was struck and sunk by the *Nantucket*. Both steel ships of about the same size, they came together just off Cape Charles, at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. It was two o'clock in the morning, and there was a dense fog, and the *Monroe* went to the bottom in ten minutes. The tes-

timony as to responsibility for the accident is conflicting. However, as a result of this disaster, and following upon the official investigation, it has been stated in Washington that the Department of Commerce will request the other maritime nations of the world to adopt a rule requiring steamships to come as nearly to a full stop as possible and "remain so as long as the lookout on the bridge is unable to distinguish moving objects clearly within an eighth of a mile."

*New Sea
Rules
Adopted*

The Safety at Sea Conference ended its work on January 20. The final report consisted of seventy-four articles, which received the unanimous support of the fourteen nations there represented (the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark), was made public on February 15. It was then submitted to the several governments represented for their approval. A great many important points were agreed upon, chief among which are the adoption of a proposal of Rear-Admiral Capps, of the American Navy, that passenger ships must be divided by bulkheads both longitudinally and transversely into so many water-tight compartments that there is no danger of enough of them being opened by any accident to sink the vessel; the rule that every vessel, except those carrying fewer than fifty passengers or keeping within one hundred and fifty miles of the coast, must carry wireless telegraph apparatus of a hundred miles' radius, with an operator continuously on duty; life-saving apparatus of sufficient number and capacity to accommodate every passenger on board (two-thirds boats and one-third rafts), and a sufficient number of men competent to handle them. Furthermore, every vessel, before sailing from any port of the signatory powers, must obtain a certificate that she is properly supplied with life-saving devices. The United States Government, finally, is authorized to take charge of an international patrol of the North Atlantic and the discovery of icebergs and the destruction of derelicts.

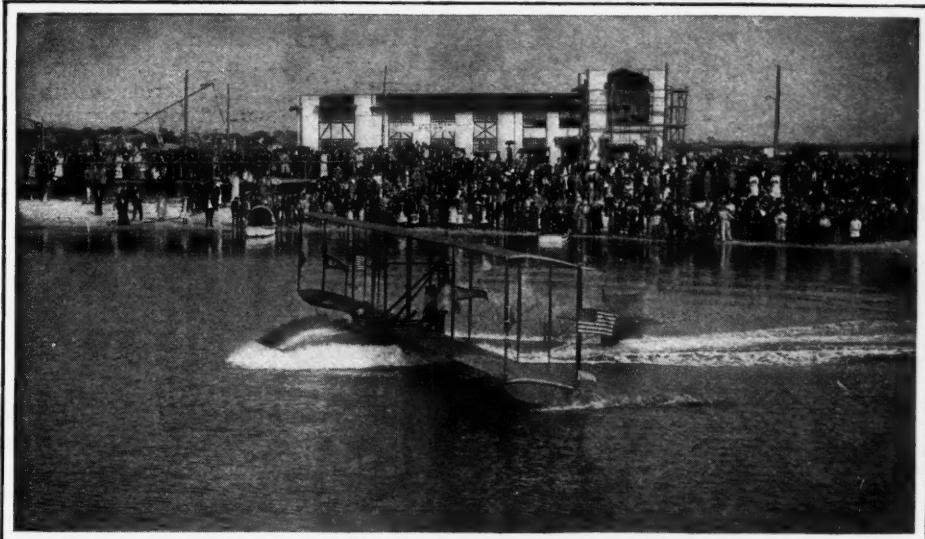
*Russian
Affairs*

Adjourning at the end of December, after its second session, which began on October 28, the fourth Russian Duma left an almost barren record. It was feared that the government would dissolve the assembly in the hope of electing a more conservative body. A number of events, however, including the ritual mur-

der trial of the Jew Beiliss at Kiev, apparently convinced the government that the Russian state of mind is progressive, and that a new election might increase the representatives of that turn of mind in the Duma. Premier Kokovtsov, who has apparently proved too mild a man to carry out the program of reaction, resigned on February 12. But there are signs of awakening. A new peasant party has been formed in the Duma. There is a general clamor for education, and, following an earnest appeal of Count Witte, the former Premier, the Council of the Empire (the higher chamber) recently promulgated a new set of rules to restrict the sale of liquor, which is a government monopoly, throughout the Empire.

*Deporting
South African
Labor Leaders*

Significant and far-reaching developments in the South African labor situation occurred last month when the Government of General Botha arrested ten of the leaders of the strikers, put them on a special train under a strong guard, rushed them to the port of Durban, and sent them off on a vessel not to stop until it reached England. This action aroused violent opposition from the labor element in South Africa and in Great Britain itself. It was denounced as high-handed and the recall of Lord Gladstone was urged. Later it became known that the Governor-General had resigned at the beginning of the year, but that his successor had not been appointed. It is said that the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, at present President of the Board of Trade, will take his place. This rigorous employment of martial law was legalized on February 2, when the South African parliament, by a large majority, passed the bill "indemnifying" the Government for all its acts and prohibiting the return of the strike leaders who had been deported. General Smuts, Minister of Defense, who introduced the indemnity bill, claimed that the disturbance was not a mere strike, but a revolutionary uprising, which had for its object the overthrow of the Government by force. Whatever the result, the affair is apparently bound to increase the embarrassments of the Asquith ministry, and may possibly cause its downfall. The Liberals have always taken great pride in the success of their policy in giving self-government to South Africa. They may disapprove of the acts of Premier Botha in dealing with the strike, but it is difficult to see how the Imperial Government at London can legally interfere with the acts of the self-governing Dominion in Africa.



THE AERIAL FERRY—TONY JANNUS, FERRYMAN—BETWEEN TAMPA AND ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TWENTY MILES

*Round the
World by
Aeroplane*

The prospect of conquering the Atlantic continues to urge the souls of ambitious aviators. Considerable impetus was given to the discussion of the possibility of such a trip by two important announcements last month. One was the publication of an offer by the Panama-Pacific Exposition of a prize of \$150,000 to the aviator making the quickest trip around the world within ninety days. The winner would also, of course, secure Lord Northcliffe's prize of \$50,000 for a transatlantic flight,—provided that it had not already been captured. The route proposed begins at San Francisco, crosses the United States to New York, proceeds northward to Labrador, over the Atlantic to Greenland, thence to Iceland, down through Scotland and England to Europe, across Russia and Siberia to Japan, over to Alaska, and down the Pacific Coast to the starting point at San Francisco. The total distance is variously calculated at upwards of 21,000 miles. The Aero Club of America is taking a leading part in making the necessary arrangements for the contest, and the coöperation of foreign aero clubs and governments along the proposed route is being sought in order to make the trip a success. Although the different stages of the proposed route have all been equalled in distance by flights already made, there are physical and financial difficulties which make this undertaking a tremendously formidable one. While the project has provoked skeptical comments from a

number of skilled air pilots, much enthusiasm has also been expressed, and a number of notable aviators have already signified their intention to enter the race, which is to take place in the exposition year, 1915.

*The Wanamaker
Transatlan-
tic Expedition*

Another aerial project which has attracted much attention, and one booked for earlier trial, is the expedition fathered by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker for a trip from Newfoundland to Ireland. Mr. Wanamaker's entry for the Northcliffe prize has already been formally filed with the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, and his machine has been under construction for some months past. It is an aeroboat, designed under the supervision of Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, and is to have a wing-spread of eighty feet, as against the usual dimensions of about half that size. The machine will be equipped with a motor of 200 horsepower, and will carry two pilots, as well as fuel and provisions for a single non-stop flight to the other side. It is expected that the sixteen hundred miles from Newfoundland to the Irish coast can be covered at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and that the entire trip will be completed within a single day. This flying boat is to be ready for trial in June, and the attempt to cross the ocean is scheduled for July. The fact that several flights of over a thousand miles have recently been made leads to the belief that the Atlantic will soon be crossed by aeroplane.

Wireless Communication Progresses

The development of communication by wireless telegraphy continues to advance. We publish elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW an article describing the new project for the erection of wireless stations to furnish a complete 'round-the-world system of communication. Two notable instances of direct long-distance transmission have been recently reported. One was the sending of a wireless message from Emperor William, at Berlin, to President Wilson as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON, Washington: I send you my best greetings, hoping that the wireless communication will become a new link between our countries.

WILHELM.

This message came over a distance of more than four thousand miles, and was transmitted by the system of the Atlantic Commu-

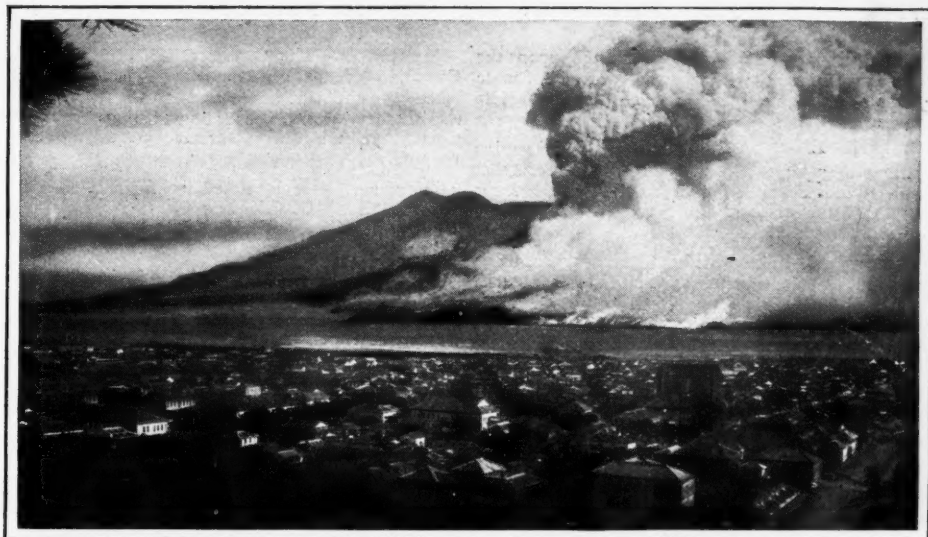
nication Company from its German station at Eilvese, near Hanover, to its American station at Tuckerton, N. J. Reply was made by cable, as the Tuckerton station was not sufficiently completed for transmission at that time. Not many days afterward, however, direct wireless transmission from the United States to Germany was opened by the same company from its station at Sayville, L. I., and various congratulatory messages were successfully forwarded to the German Emperor, the American Ambassador, and to various Berlin newspapers. It should be noted that wireless messages have been despatched over longer distances, but those exchanged between the United States and Germany last month are said to be the longest which have been transmitted by a company organized to do a commercial business.



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THE GERMAN KAISER AND HIS FAMILY ON CHRISTMAS DAY

This snapshot, taken at the new palace at Potsdam, on Christmas Day, shows the German Emperor and Empress surrounded by their family, including all their children (except the Crown Prince), son-in-law, daughters-in-law, sister-in-law, and nephew. In the background are seen the Kaiser and Kaiserin, standing, and the figures, reading from left to right, in the back row, are: Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (the Kaiser's brother-in-law), Prince Waldemar of Prussia, elder son of Prince Henry of Prussia (the Kaiser's nephew), Prince Henry of Prussia (the Kaiser's brother), Prince Friedrich-Carl of Hesse (brother-in-law), Princess Henry of Prussia (sister-in-law), Prince Adalbert of Prussia (third son), Princess Friedrich-Carl of Hesse (youngest sister), Princess Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe (second sister), Princess August Wilhelm of Prussia (daughter-in-law), Princess Eitel-Friedrich of Prussia (daughter-in-law), Duchess of Brunswick (daughter), and Duke of Brunswick (son-in-law). In the front row, reading from left, the figures are: The Hereditary Crown Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen (brother-in-law), the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (the Kaiser's eldest sister), Prince Eitel-Friedrich of Prussia (the Kaiser's second son), the Crown Princess (daughter-in-law), Prince August Wilhelm (fourth son), and Prince Joachim (youngest son).



THE JAPANESE VOLCANO, SAKURAJIMA, IN ERUPTION

(Dormant for 135 years, the volcano burst into violent eruption on January 11. Ashes were thrown three miles high, and the lava streams rendered twenty thousand persons homeless. The loss of life was small. The city of Kagoshima, in the foreground of the picture, was damaged by a violent earth shock which accompanied the eruption. The illustration shows the effect produced when the hot lava stream met the waters of the sea)

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From January 17 to February 16, 1914)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

January 20.—Both branches, assembled in the House chamber, are addressed by President Wilson upon the regulation of large corporations; the President recommends the creation of a trade commission, the prohibition of interlocking directorates and holding companies, and the defining of the exact meaning of the existing anti-trust law.

January 24.—The Senate, by vote of 46 to 16, passes a bill authorizing the construction and operation by the Government of a railroad in Alaska, to cost not more than \$40,000,000 and to be not more than 1000 miles long.

January 27.—The Senate, after more than two months' consideration, confirms the nomination of Henry M. Pindell as Ambassador to Russia.

January 29.—In both branches, the Administration's bill is introduced which would establish a rural credit system by the creation of coöperative and profit-making farm land banks.

January 30.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports favorably the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

February 2.—The House, by vote of 111 to 90, amends the Burnett bill so as to exclude all Asiatic immigrants.

February 3.—The House, by vote of 203 to 54, rescinds its action in prohibiting Asiatic immigration; the Democratic caucus decides that woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal issue, and refuses to designate a standing committee on woman suffrage.

February 4.—The Senate refuses to seat Frank P. Glass (Dem., Ala.), who was appointed by the Governor to serve for the unexpired term of the late Joseph F. Johnston. . . . The House passes the Burnett immigration bill, 252 to 126, imposing a reading test in any language.

February 7.—The Senate adopts the House bill making appropriations for coöperative agricultural extension work among persons not attending agricultural colleges.

February 9.—In both branches, the Administration's bill relating to Alaskan coal lands is introduced; the measure provides that the Government may mine certain sections and lease out others on a royalty basis. . . . The Senate passes the Fortifications appropriation bill, increasing the House provisions to \$6,895,200.

February 10.—The House passes the Shackleford bill, appropriating \$25,000,000 annually for federal aid in the construction of roads.

February 13.—The House passes a measure creating the grade of Vice-Admiral in the Navy and providing for the promotion of six Rear-Admirals to that rank.

February 16.—In the House, the Army appropriation bill is reported, carrying \$94,000,000.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

January 17.—The President nominates Col. William C. Gorgas to be Surgeon-General of the Army (see page 308).

January 20.—The Wisconsin eugenic marriage law is declared unconstitutional by the Circuit Court.

January 26.—The President confers upon the Mexican situation with members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at the White House.

January 27.—The President signs an executive order establishing a permanent civil government in the Canal Zone, beginning April 1; a Governor is to take the place of the present commission of seven members.

January 28.—The Michigan "blue sky" law is declared unconstitutional by the federal District Court.

January 30.—The President nominates Col. George W. Goethals to be first Governor of the Panama Canal.

January 31.—Ex-President Taft, in an address at Ottawa, maintains that the exemption of tolls on American vessels going through the Panama Canal amounts to a subsidy, and is permissible. . . . The President nominates Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey, and Henry C. Hall, of Colorado, to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

February 2.—Henry M. Pindell, recently confirmed as Ambassador to Russia, sends his resignation to the President because of allegations made at the time of his selection. . . . Joseph Cassidy, Democratic boss of the Borough of Queens, New York City, is convicted of selling a nomination for the Supreme Court in 1911.

February 3.—The New Jersey House adopts a resolution to amend the State constitution and grant the suffrage to women. . . . The Secretary of Labor, in his annual report, recommends the prohibition of interstate transportation of privately engaged guards in labor controversies.

February 5.—It becomes known at Washington that President Wilson favors the repeal of the provision in the Panama Canal Act which exempts American vessels from the payment of tolls.

February 10.—The New York Assembly votes to investigate graft in the Highway Department. . . . The voters of the Second Iowa District elect Henry Vollmer (Dem.) to succeed the late Congressman Pepper.

February 11.—The Government brings suit, in the Federal Court at Salt Lake City, to compel the Southern Pacific Railroad to dispose of its control of the Central Pacific.

February 13.—The Philippine Progressive party adopts a resolution urging independence for the islands under the protectorate of the United States.

February 16.—The House Committee on Interstate Commerce holds its last hearing on the Administration's Trade Commission bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

January 27.—The President of Haiti, Michel Oreste, abdicates upon the approach of revolutionists towards the capital, and seeks refuge on board a German cruiser. . . . The Liberal party in Colombia withdraws its candidates for the Presidency, leaving Jose Vicente Concha (Conservative) practically unopposed. . . . The Portuguese cabinet under Dr. Afonso Costa resigns following continued opposition in parliament. . . . The Canadian Postmaster-General announces the establishment of a parcel-post service, beginning February 10.

January 29.—The Conservative majority in the Canadian House of Commons defeats a "free wheat" amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne. . . . The Chinese Administrative Council reestablishes Confucianism as the state religion.

February 1.—It is stated at London that the deposed King Manuel has renounced his claim to the throne of Portugal, in favor of Dom Miguel of Braganza.

February 2.—The army of the Haitian revolutionary leader, Davilmar Theodore, is defeated by a rival revolutionary force under Gen. Orestes Zamor, at Gonaives.

February 4.—A revolutionary outbreak in Lima, the capital of Peru, results in the killing of Premier Varela and the imprisonment of President Billinghurst; a governing board, under the presidency of the leader of the revolution, Col. Oscar Benavides, is named by Congress pending an election. . . . The Minister of Defense in the Union of South Africa, General Smuts, addresses the Assembly in justification of the Government's action in deporting the leaders of the recent strike. . . . A Mexican bandit chief, Castillo, causes the death of more than fifty Mexicans and Americans by permitting a passenger train to enter a tunnel which he had blocked and set on fire.

February 6.—Thirty thousand Swedish peasants call upon the King at Stockholm and urge an increase in the army and navy; fear of Russian aggression is said to be the cause of the unrest.

February 8.—Orestes Zamor is elected President of Haiti by the Congress, receiving 93 out of 105 ballots. . . . Dr. Jose Vicente Concha is elected President of Colombia. . . . A new Portuguese ministry is formed by Bernardino Machado, recently ambassador to Brazil.

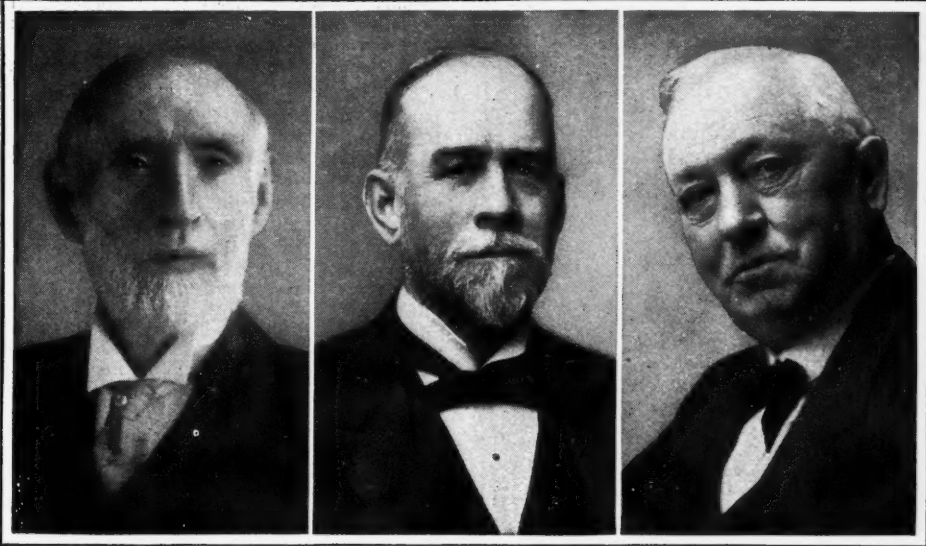
February 10.—The Swedish cabinet, under Premier Staaff, resigns upon the refusal of King Gustav to refrain from making public utterances without first obtaining the consent of the ministry. . . . King George's speech opening the fourth session of the British Parliament urges mutual concessions in the Irish Home Rule controversy. . . . A resolution of "no confidence" in the Japanese Diet, as a result of scandals relating to the purchase of armaments, is rejected by vote of 205 to 164.

February 11.—Announcement is made of the resignation of Viscount Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa, and the appointment of Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, to succeed him. . . . The Russian Premier, Vladimir Kokovtsov, resigns.

February 12.—China grants the Standard Oil Company important oil concessions in Shan-si and Chi-li provinces, the Government to receive 37½ per cent. of the stock of the development company.

February 14.—The Opposition in the lower house of the Japanese Diet creates unprecedented disorder to prevent the adoption of a business tax and to express disapproval of naval-contract disclosures.

February 16.—The appointment of a new cabinet in Argentina is announced, with Jose Luis Murature, editor of the *Nacion*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.



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SHELBY M. CULLOM

(For more than half a century Mr. Cullom was a distinguished public servant—as Speaker of the Illinois Legislature, as Governor, as Representative, and for thirty years as United States Senator, retiring a year ago)

JAMES A. BEAVER

(General Beaver lived his entire life in Pennsylvania, serving as Governor, on the Superior Court bench, and as president of the trustees of the State College. He rose from private to brigadier-general in the Civil War)

GEORGE D. PERKINS

(As editor and publisher of the *Sioux City Journal* for forty-five years, Mr. Perkins attained an enviable reputation, not confined to Iowa. He also served four terms as Representative in Congress, from 1891 to 1899)

THREE OLD-TIME REPUBLICANS WHO DIED RECENTLY

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

January 20.—The United States Government begins at Fort Bliss, Texas, the task of caring for 3,300 Mexican federal soldiers, together with 1,400 women and children, who fled across the border from the victorious insurgents at Ojinaga.

January 21.—The Japanese Foreign Minister, in his annual address to the Diet, states that the replies of the United States to protests against the California anti-alien land bills are not satisfactory to Japan.

January 27.—American marines from the cruiser *Montana* are landed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to prevent disorder during the revolt.

February 3.—President Wilson issues a proclamation lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States into Mexico.

February 4.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Persia is signed at Teheran.

February 5.—A treaty signed at Washington between the United States and Denmark provides that all disputes failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at The Hague; a similar treaty, with Portugal, is signed at Lisbon.

February 12.—The United States formally recognizes the new revolutionary government in Peru.

February 13.—Arbitration treaties with Switzerland and Costa Rica are signed at Washington.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

January 19.—A strike on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, called as a protest against the discharge of two employees, is ended within sixteen hours by the reinstatement of the men at the sug-

gestion of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. . . . At the closing session of the International Congress on Safety at Sea, representatives of the fifteen participating nations sign an agreement embodying the recommendations of the various committees. . . . Three hundred refugees from the eruption of the volcano on Sakura Island, Japan, are buried under a cliff by an earthquake.

January 26.—Seventy-five women and children are burned to death in a fire in a moving-picture theatre at Surabaya, Java.

January 28.—Direct wireless communication is established between Germany and the United States, Kaiser Wilhelm sending the first message of greetings to President Wilson.

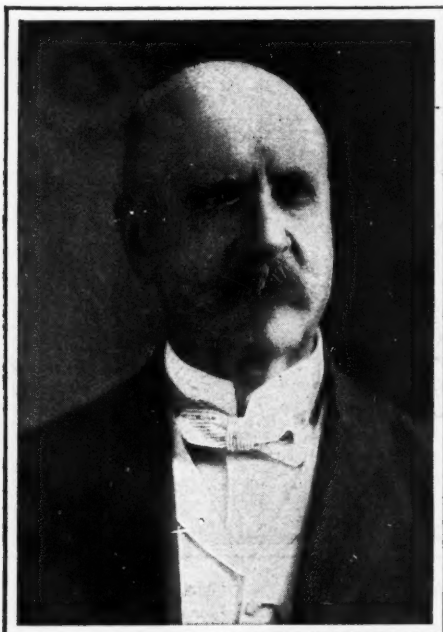
January 30.—The steamer *Monroe*, from Norfolk (Va.) to New York City, sinks after being rammed by the *Nantucket* during a fog at night near Cape Charles; 41 of the passengers and crew of the *Monroe* are drowned, and 98 are rescued.

February 3.—A new aeroplane record is created by Brunolanger, at Johannisthal, remaining in the air 14 hours and 7 minutes.

February 7.—The German aviator Ingold flies more than 1000 miles across country, remaining in the air 16½ hours and breaking the recent record of Brunolanger.

February 9.—Lieut. Henry B. Post, a United States Army aviator, loses his life by the collapse of his machine over San Diego Bay, after creating an American altitude record of 12,120 feet.

February 10.—Andrew Carnegie contributes \$2,000,000 toward the work of the Church Peace Union.



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HON. AUGUSTUS O. BACON, OF GEORGIA

(Senator Bacon, who died suddenly in Washington last month, was one of the most conspicuous leaders in the upper house, of which he had been a member for nineteen years. During the past year he had been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations)

February 12.—Henri Louis Bergson, the philosopher, is elected a member of the French Academy. . . . Ground is broken in Potomac Park, Washington, for the \$2,000,000 memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

OBITUARY

January 16.—Benjamin Holt Ticknor, the retired Boston publisher, 71.

January 17.—Fernand Foureau, the African explorer, 63. . . . William Cullen, former Representative and one of the organizers of the Republican party in Illinois, 87.

January 18.—Alice Holmes, the blind poetess, 92.

January 19.—Gen. Marie-Georges Picquart, chief defender of Dreyfus, and recently French Minister of War, 59.

January 20.—Dr. Rudolf Genee, the German translator of Shakespeare, 89.

January 21.—Donald Alexander Smith, Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London (see page 336). . . . Edwin Ginn, the Boston school-book publisher and advocate of international peace, 76. . . . Bishop John Morgan Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 83.

January 22.—Charles K. Hamilton, a noted aviator, 28. . . . George S. Merriam, author and at one time editor of the *Christian Union*, 71.

January 24.—Peter A. Gross, the American landscape artist of Paris, 65. . . . Sir David Gill, the eminent Scottish astronomer, 70.

January 25.—Frank Avery Hutchins, noted for his creative work in the extension of Wisconsin's library system, 62 (see page 275).

January 26.—Friedrich Jodl, professor of philosophy at the University of Vienna, 65.

January 28.—Shelby M. Cullom, for thirty years United States Senator from Illinois, 84. . . . William G. Irwin, the Hawaiian sugar planter and refiner, 76. . . . Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, former dean of Georgetown University Medical School, 65.

January 29.—Samuel Billings Capen, the Boston merchant, president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 71. . . . George William Sheldon, writer on art topics, 71. . . . Dr. Edward Payson Fowler, a well-known New York physician and author of medical works, 79. . . . Henry Thurston Holland, first Viscount Knutsford, long a prominent member of the Conservative party in England, 89.

January 30.—Paul Deroulede, the noted French patriot and poet, 79. . . . Gen. Xenophon Wheeler, a prominent Chattanooga attorney, 79. . . . John Henry Buck, an authority on medals, 66.

January 31.—Gen. James Adams Beaver, former Governor of Pennsylvania, 76. . . . Brig.-Gen. Alfred C. Girard, U.S.A., retired, chief surgeon of the Second Army Corps during the Spanish war, 72. . . . James Russell, a popular comedian, 50.

February 1.—Gen. James Grant Wilson, historian and noted cavalry officer of the Civil War, 81. . . . Charles Edmund Dana, the Philadelphia art critic, 71. . . . Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, noted for her travels in and books about Mexico and South America.

February 2.—Rev. Charles Rufus Brown, for many years professor of Hebrew at the Newton Theological Institution, 64. . . . Vice-Admiral Paul Louis Germinet, of the French Navy, 68.

February 3.—George D. Perkins, the well-known Iowa editor and former member of Congress, 74.

February 4.—Zigmund Mogulesko, the Yiddish actor of New York, 55.

February 5.—Representative Robert Gunn Bremner, of the Sixth New Jersey District, 40.

February 6.—Charles Volkmar, noted for his work in art pottery, 73.

February 7.—Gen. John P. Hawkins, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, 83.

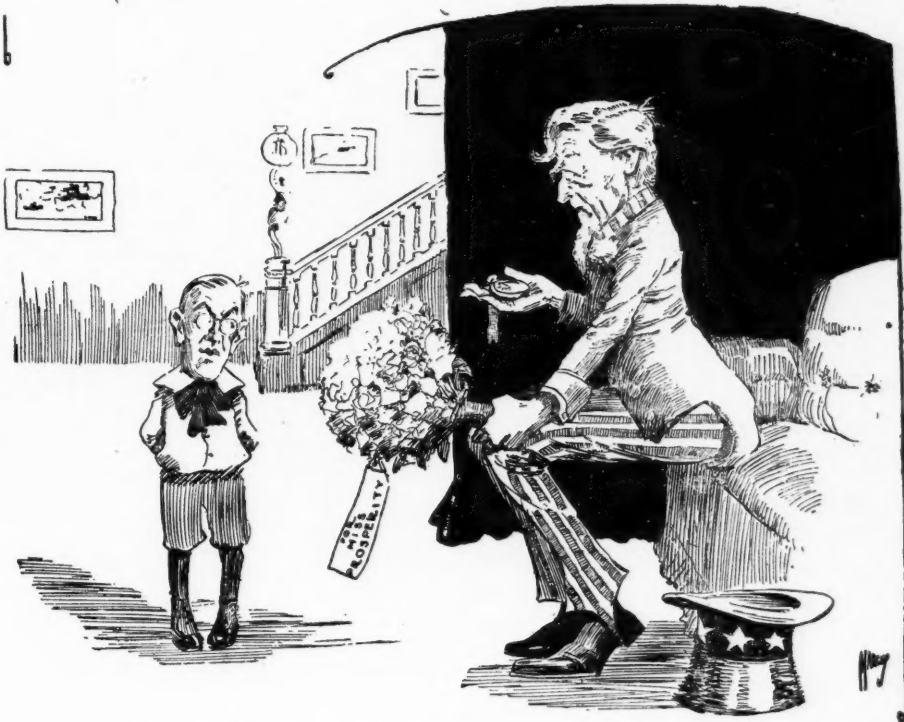
February 9.—John O'Neill, for many years professor of vocal music at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, 84.

February 13.—Alphonse Bertillon, originator of the system for the identification of criminals by minute physical measurements, 60. . . . Alcide Picard, publisher of educational books and noted for his work for popular education in France, 74.

February 14.—Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. . . . Rev. Theron Brown, associate editor of the *Youth's Companion*, 82.

February 15.—Dr. Roswell Park, the noted Buffalo surgeon and authority on cancer, 61. . . . John H. Harjes, founder of the Paris banking firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 84.

CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS



UNCLE SAM: "ARE YOU SURE SHE KNOWS I'M WAITING, WOODROW?"
From the *Times* (New York)

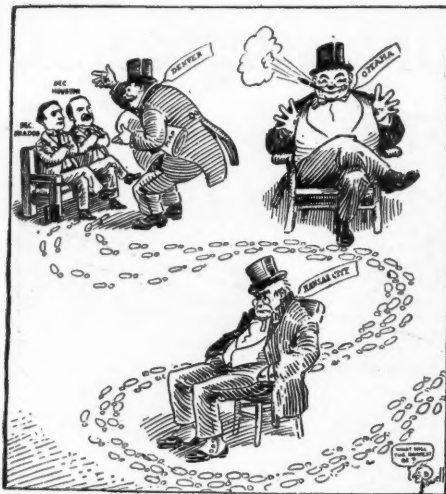
THE desire for prosperity is prominently reflected in the current cartoons; but, happily, signs are not wanting to show that Uncle Sam's patience will soon be rewarded.



GETTING HIS MEDICINE
From the *World-Herald* (Omaha)



THE PIPE OF PEACE
From the *World* (New York)



HOW IT LOOKS NOW
From the Bee (Omaha, Neb.)



ALL COMING IN!
From the Constitution (Atlanta, Ga.)

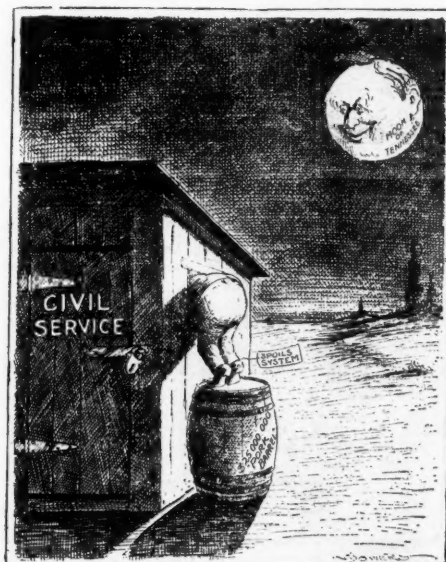


FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY

"In a case of joy riding, I believe in arresting the driver, not the machine."—President Wilson.
From the Central Press Association (Cleveland, Ohio)



"IT WON'T HURT YOU!"
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



BY THE LIGHT OF THE "MOON"
From the Evening News (Newark, N. J.)



EVERYBODY'S GETTING ONE
From the World (New York)



TAKING NO CHANCES
From the News-Press (St. Louis, Mo.)



Copyright by John T. McCutcheon
ENVY
From the Tribune (Chicago)



THE CITIZEN AND THE INCOME TAX
From the Times (Detroit, Mich.)

A little clause of thirty words added to the Constitution of the United States on October 13, last, has given a goodly number of American citizens much vexation. Calculating one's income tax has become a kind of national game, albeit an exclusive one, since only those with large enough incomes may play. Also, it requires study.



POOR CHAP!

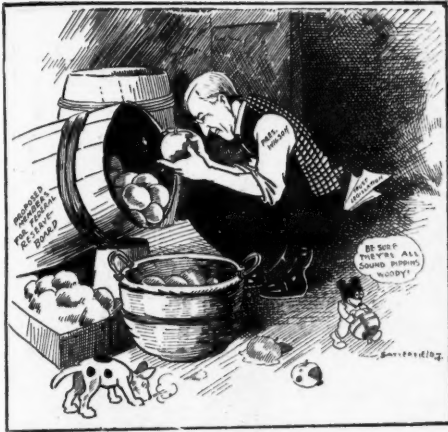
Luring the poor, innocent, simple American to Canada. (A Canadian view of the charge that Americans are being influenced to emigrate to Canada by subsidized publicity) From the Star (Montreal)



RUSSIA MIGHT LIKE IT

(This cartoon, from a Socialist newspaper, refers to a provision of the new immigration bill discriminating against political refugees)

From the Call (New York)



SORTING THEM OVER
From the Satterfield Cartoon Service (Cleveland)



HE SHOULD HAVE WAITED A FEW YEARS BEFORE
DISCLOSING HIMSELF
From the News-Press (St. Joseph, Mo.)



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THE ARTFUL DODGER, OR HIDING BEHIND HIS
PARTY. From the Inquirer, (Philadelphia)



THE UN-EASY BOSS
From the Eagle (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The cartoonists note the care the President is taking in selecting the new Federal Reserve Board, as well as his attitude on the question of woman suffrage. Democratic liberality in the matter of appropriation bills also claims their attention, as do the troubles of Tammany Boss Murphy, and the political apathy of the ordinary voter.



THE APATHETIC WATCH-DOG
From the Star (Montreal)

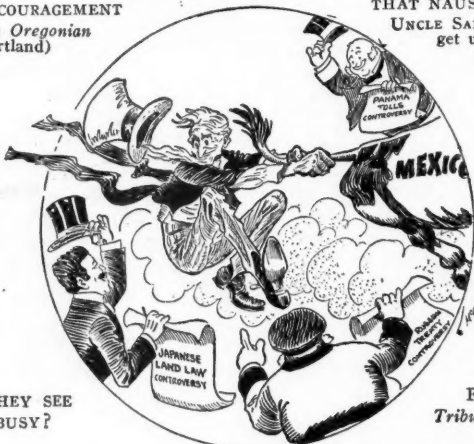


A LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT
From the *Oregonian*
(Portland)



THAT NAUSEATING CIGAR
UNCLE SAM: "I don't reckon I'll ever
get used to this brand." (From
the *American*, Baltimore)

With the lifting of the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States to Mexico, the Constitutionalists expect to display increased activity and bring the war



CAN'T THEY SEE
HE'S BUSY?

shortly to a close. That the foreign policy of the present administration is not without its critics is apparent from the tone of some of the cartoons that have been appearing on the subject.

From the
Tribune (Chicago)



CONQUERING MEXICO
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



THE CAVIARE GOING BEGGING
From the *Dispatch* (Columbus, O.)

UNCLE SAM FIGHTING THE DISEASE OF THE WORLD

BY WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

IF plague breaks out to-day in Calcutta, or Amoy, or St. Petersburg, or at Punta Arenas on the Strait of Magellan, or at Basra on the Persian Gulf, or at Topeka, Kansas, or at any place else in the whole wide world, certain governmental authorities at Washington will know of it to-morrow and the organization of defense against it will be put in operation. If the contagion is beyond our own borders, a barrier is immediately thrown up which makes it next to impossible for the disease to enter at any of the 17,000 miles of American coastline. If it is within, and a serious menace, a cordon of health police is thrown around it and science is set to work on its extermination. If it is some strange malady outside the realm of established knowledge, the spotlight of science is flashed upon it and all that man knows is brought to the solution of its riddle.

The Federal agency having in hand the gigantic undertaking of battling the disease of the world is the Public Health Service of the United States. With the idea that health is a national asset, this government bureau has been placed under the Treasury Department. The backbone of the service is its staff of about 140 surgeons who bear commissions, thus comprising a military organization which wears a uniform. Supplementing these is a staff of some 250 acting assistant surgeons, various internes, pharmacists and hospital attendants, which brings the direct employees of the bureau up to 1500.

EVOLUTION OF A FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE

This is the nucleus for Uncle Sam's fight against disease that might otherwise more seriously affect the well-being of his hundred million citizens. But this organization fits into a general scheme of things that brings to its aid the health authorities of all the States and of all the cities under the flag, which makes co-workers of the consuls of the nation scattered throughout the world, which labors hand in hand with other far-seeing countries which know the necessity of a constantly improving condition of world health.



SURGEON-GENERAL RUPERT BLUE, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Until 1912 this federal health agency was known as the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. It had its origin while the States were still colonies of the British crown. In those days seamen often fell sick in American ports and the colonists protested to the King against the responsibility of their care. Appreciating the justice of the claim, the Marine Hospital Service was created by royal edict. Its seal, a fouled anchor to represent a sailor in distress, and the winged caduceus, symbol of the healing art, was then established and is still worn on the collars of the service.

As the result of a bill introduced by Robert Livingston in 1798, the Marine Hos-



A RAT EXTERMINATION SQUAD

(This phase of militancy became familiar in the anti-plague campaign waged in San Francisco several years ago)

pital Service of the independent nation was established. It consisted merely of surgeons at given ports to care for sick marines. There were no other duties and there was no mobility in the service. Quarantine duties grew out of the service about 1832 because of the experience with epidemic diseases gained in it. It was not until 1870 that the force became mobile and aggressive. In 1893 the law was passed that authorized it to establish quarantines between the States. About 1902 outbreaks of yellow fever and plague developed the importance of this Governmental work. About this time it was given the authority over the sale of viruses, serums, and toxins and the development of the Hygienic Laboratory began. In 1912, by act of Congress, it was denominated the Public Health Service of the United States and its authority and power were vastly increased.

SURGEON-GENERAL BLUE AND HIS RECORD

Surgeon-General Rupert Blue assumed control of the destinies of the service just as it was coming into its own in 1912. He had fought his way up from the ranks, having served on the disease battle line for just twenty years before reaching the top. Victor Blue, his brother, and his senior by eighteen

months, had been putting up a similar fight in the navy and received the appointment of chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the most powerful post in the department, about a year later. So did two country boys from North Carolina pursue different courses that led them to the ends of the earth and on many crisscross journeys between, reach high official position in Washington at about the same time.

The young surgeon, Rupert Blue, fought his first great fight when, in 1903-4, he headed the forces that grappled with the bubonic plague which had gotten a foothold in San Francisco. In 1905 he went to New Orleans and engaged in the battle against yellow fever which cleaned up all the cities of the South and taught the world just how this dread disease might be successfully contended with. Then there was plague to fight again on the Pacific coast in 1907 and Surgeon Blue was in command. He made a sanitary survey of South America and Europe in 1910 and was the adviser of the governor of Hawaii on methods of preventing the introduction of plague and yellow fever when the opening of the Panama Canal should turn the tide of the world's trade in that direction. From this task he came to the big command.

OUTPOSTS OF SANITATION

From the world standpoint here are strategic points in the fight against disease. From the Far East there is always the danger of inroads of deadly bubonic plague or equally deadly cholera. Yokohama, Hong Kong, Amoy, Shanghai, and Calcutta are points where these diseases may originate and from which they may be spread, because the ships of the world call there. Naples is a lookout point for the Mediterranean; Libau, the Port of St. Petersburg, is the gateway for many emigrants; Guayaquil is a pest-hole of South America; Havana is the watchtower of the Caribbean; Rio Janeiro, the strategic point of the east coast of South America.

At all these points and at twenty others the Public Health Service of the United States has highly trained health scouts regularly stationed. The duty of these commissioned surgeons is to watch with unceasing vigilance for contagion and keep the home office posted. Likewise are they ever ready to strike when occasion arises. So vigilant are they that any one of them knows immediately when there is a dangerous outbreak of disease in his part of the world.

A CORPS OF CONSULAR "HEALTH SCOUTS"

Supplementary to these scouts of the Public Health Service are the United States consuls. Disease spreads through trade, and a consul is stationed in every trade center of importance from pole to pole. In all there are 500 cities in the world in which are stationed representatives of the consular service, and these are the 500 most important commercial centers.

Every consular officer is a health scout. While he may not be a medical officer, as is the special representative of the Public Health Service, it is none the less his duty to maintain an eternal vigilance for contagion than to watch trade conditions. Every week each of these consular officers makes a written report to the Public Health Service. Every mail brings a stream of these reports to headquarters at Washington. Wherever there may be an outbreak of any sort of disease that may be regarded as serious, the consul uses the cable and Washington knows immediately.

A WEEKLY CLINICAL CHART

Through State and municipal health agencies and from its own representatives the Public Health Service gets similar reports from every corner of the United States and



SURGEON T. B. MCCLINTIC, OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WHO DIED OF SPOTTED FEVER CONTRACTED IN HIS STUDY OF IT

its possessions. This completes the survey of the world. From each week's accumulation of health reports is compiled a clinical chart of the world. This chart shows at a glance just what there is abroad in the way of disease the world around, and just where it is located. The chart is distributed to all the health and consular representatives that have contributed to its making, that they, in return, may be kept thoroughly posted as to the general health condition and aware of what may be expected. Any man in all this great plan can tell you at a glance the exact health condition of all the world. If a ship comes to his port from any other port, he looks at the chart and knows what disease he should look for on the ship.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN INDIA

Consul Norton, at Bombay, India, might discover the existence of plague at that port. He would immediately cable the health office at Washington. Washington would cable the Health Service representative in Calcutta, the surgeon nearest Bombay, and that official would immediately take charge of the situation with relation to the departure of

ships that were to make American ports. Washington would at the same time cable Manila to guard against plague on all ships arriving from Bombay. The word would be passed throughout the archipelago, to Samoa, Honolulu, Guam. The Mediterranean outposts would become watchful of ships from the East. San Francisco would take precautions. New Orleans and New York would be put on their guard. Other progressive nations would pass the word and become equally vigilant. The one flash from Bombay would have tightened the health net of the world.

Plague is borne by fleas that are borne by rats. The flea bites the plague victim, then bites the rat, which gets plague. All the other fleas that bite the rat get the plague and give it to other rats, and take it from them to human beings. The problem in keeping plague from spreading is to keep the rats from traveling.

There being plague in Bombay, the consular and health officers of the nations see to it that no vessel ties up to a wharf in such a way that a rat may get aboard. These officers allow no freight to go aboard that might carry rats unless it is known to have come direct from a non-infected district. The same regulation is applied to passengers and crew. The ship's papers, officially signed, state the facts with relation to all these things. The health authorities want to make commerce possible despite the existence of contagious disease. So do they prove themselves directly a boon to business.

The vessel in the above case departs for the Philippines. From headquarters is issued a proclamation that all vessels from Bombay must report at Manila. If this vessel arrives at any other port, it is not allowed to land, but must go to Manila for rigid inspection. It is there given a most thorough overhauling. No lines are put out over which a rat might get to shore. A busy little tug may go alongside and its funnel gases may be caught with a hood and run into the hold of the ship and all life there exterminated, or the ship may be otherwise fumigated.

QUARANTINE FOR CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX

For cholera there would be a different sort of vigilance necessary. This is a water-borne disease like typhoid. It develops in five days or not at all. When there is cholera in a port, passengers and crew of any ship leaving it are kept under observation for five days prior to its departure. If a given ship is under suspicion, those desiring to land at a given port are detained five days. Smallpox

is handled similarly. A suspicion of each form of contagion requires a different sort of vigilance, but the authorities at every port know what to suspect on every ship that lands, and all illnesses at port are looked upon with suspicion, for the results may be stupendously disastrous.

Maintaining this quarantine is strenuous work. Whenever any ship comes to an American port anywhere, she must be rigidly inspected by a Federal health officer. Always there are many people anxious to get ashore. Often every hour of delay will mean hundreds of dollars of loss to a large ship. The health authorities want to cause the least possible inconvenience. So the Public Health boat tries to meet all ships in all weathers on all seas with the least possible delay. The young surgeon aboard his launch trying to catch the ladder of a great steamer, with the waves running housetop high, has no easy task. But they do it day after day at a hundred ports.

But despite these precautions contagious diseases sometimes get in. Smallpox occasionally gets across the Mexican line. Yellow fever crowds up from Latin America. Plague has given the authorities a tussle at San Francisco and in Porto Rico within the last few years. Trachoma is present among the American Indians. Typhoid may be abroad over a great area. These give opportunity for many a merry struggle between the health officers and the monster of death.

The authorities of every town and city and State report the presence of disease that may be of more than local interest. So is the national Public Health Service advised when an outbreak may affect interstate health. So, also, may the Federal authorities be called in when the State needs aid in handling some particularly difficult situation.

THE INROADS OF TRACHOMA

Trachoma, against which there is such vigilance at the ports where immigrants are admitted, is running riot among the mountains of Kentucky. Those men of the hills, whom the outside world has known chiefly through their feuds, are going blind because of the immigrant disease that has got into their eyes. There are six counties with 100,000 people among whom one in five has trachoma. Blindness is bearing in upon these pure-blood Americans lost in an eddy of the nation's stream of progress.

The State of Kentucky became aware of this condition. It felt unequal to so great a task as its eradication and called upon the



THE FIRST STEP IN STAMPING OUT PLAGUE CONSISTS IN MAKING A "SPOTLESS TOWN"

nation for help. Men of the Public Health Service have gone into the mountains and have established four hospitals. Throughout the mountains they have sent their representatives and the blind are being cured. The disease is being steadily crowded out and many men of to-morrow who might have been blind will see.

BATTLING WITH PLAGUE IN PORTO RICO

The recent outbreak of bubonic plague in Porto Rico was a good example of the effective work that may be done in stamping out a disease that might mean the death of a nation. There were thirty cases of it in Porto Rico when the Public Health Service took hold of the situation. This meant that the worst of plagues was well established.

The service always has available a flying squad of surgeons that it may fling against any point of disease attack. Five of these young health crusaders were hurried to San Juan. No sooner had they landed than the attack was begun. The first move was the organization of squads for the trapping of rats. Great numbers of the vermin were caught in all parts of the city. The point of capture of each rat was carefully recorded. Each was examined for plague-infected fleas. If these were found, the disease was known to exist in the part of the city from which

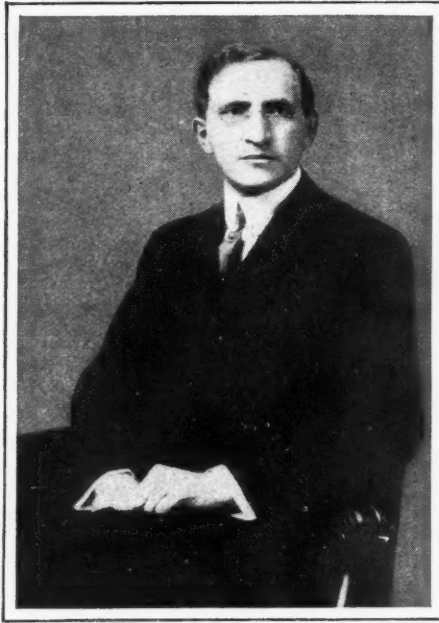
it came. So was the extent of the disease soon established.

EXTERMINATING THE RATS

Then was the battle begun to narrow that area. A rat-proof fence might be thrown around a given block. Squads of men would then begin a cleaning up that was so effectual that no rat could find a hiding place within it. Basements were cemented and rat-proofed and fumigated. All rubbish was removed, every burrow fumigated. Block by block was the area of plague-free territory increased. The infected section grew steadily smaller. Rats were constantly caught throughout the city as proof of its healthy condition. Such a cleaning up was administered to San Juan as has seldom been visited on any city except Havana and Panama and Manila and some others to which Uncle Sam has given especial attention. It could have been accomplished only through that efficiency and thoroughness that modern men of action and science are bringing to bear on such problems. The result was not merely the eradication of the disease, but the creation of a Spotless Town in Porto Rico.

DEALING WITH TYPHOID

Typhoid fever, which is transmitted through water or milk, often grows prevalent



DR. JOSEPH GOLDBERGER, WHO CONTRACTED YELLOW FEVER AND TYPHUS IN HIS LINE OF DUTY

in a given city or a given watershed. In some cases it is a great piece of detective work to determine the source of this fever. Often it is beyond the local authorities and the Federal Health Service is called in. A careful study is made of all past cases. Particularly is inquiry made into the source of the milk and the water supply that has been used by those who have been sick. If they are mostly children, suspicion is thrown on the milk, for children are the milk-drinkers. If there are a majority of grown-ups, the water is under suspicion. If the milk drunk by a large percentage of the children affected is from a certain dairy, that institution is placed under suspicion and investigated. If the water drunk by the grown-ups affected is from a certain well or stream, that supply is given an overhauling. Eventually these men of science trace the dread germ to its source and the cause of the epidemic is removed.

The young Davids of the Public Health Service are constantly going forth to battle with new and unknown Goliaths. Almost every year some of them give up their lives in this dangerous work, the chronicles of which read like fiction.

THE TYPHUS OF MEXICO

The scientific world, for instance, is just now coming to understand typhus fever.

This is the ancient disease which caused many plagues in biblical times. It has been known as jail fever and camp fever during many a war. Until recently it was not believed to exist in the United States. Some years ago, however, it broke out in the City of Mexico. Three expeditions went there to study it. One was from the University of Chicago, one from the University of Ohio, and one from this Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service. There were two men in each expedition. In each expedition one man came down with the fever. Of the Chicago party, Dr. Ricketts died. Of the University of Ohio expedition, Dr. Coneff died. Of the Hygienic Laboratory expedition, Dr. Joseph Goldberger came down with the disease but eventually recovered. This case may be cited as typical of the dangers attached to this sort of work. Dr. Goldberger has contracted in the line of his work, besides typhus, yellow fever, dengue, and typhoid, the dangers of death from each of which is greater than from a bullet through the chest.

About the time that Dr. Goldberger returned from Mexico, Dr. Brill, of New York, issued a treatise on a fever which has since come to be known as Brill's disease. The Government surgeons studied this report and noted striking resemblances between Brill's disease and the typhus they had been studying. They had proven that a monkey infected with typhus fever, but which had recovered from it, could not be again infected. They infected certain monkeys with Brill's disease. These monkeys, after recovering, were taken to Mexico and exposed to the typhus fever. They did not become infected. Other monkeys that had not been affected with Brill's disease readily took typhus. So was it established that Brill's and typhus fever were the same thing. Incidentally the fact was established that both were transmitted in the same way by insects, and that both were present in most American cities.

This is typical of the original work of the Public Health Service. The Hygienic Laboratory is the highly skilled institution that carries on such work.

SPOTTED FEVER AND GROUND SQUIRRELS

To the laboratory were brought a large collection of ticks from Bitter Root Valley, Mont. These ticks were well loaded with spotted fever, a complaint peculiar to the Rocky Mountains. Spotted fever is plentiful among the ground squirrels of the Rockies. Ticks bite the ground squirrels and incidentally one occasionally bites a man. The

man in nine cases of ten dies. Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. McClintic went to Montana to study spotted fever. He wanted to find a method of eradicating it. In the course of his work Dr. McClintic was bitten by one of these ticks, came down with the disease and died en route to Washington.

In the meantime, however, he had acquired a great deal of material from which to study the disease and a nucleus of it had been planted to grow at the laboratory. The disease was transmitted to the guinea-pig that it might be watched in running its course in one of these small animals. Eventually the secrets of the disease were found out, and thereby the lives of a dozen sturdy citizens of Bitter Root Valley will each year be spared.

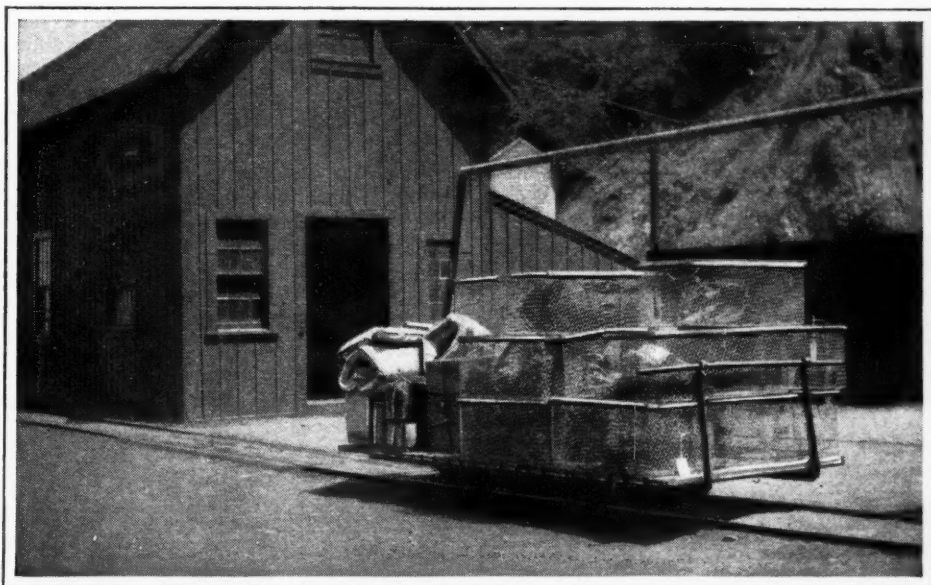
Ground squirrels have plague in California and a long fight has been waged for the extermination of those affected. An example of the risks run by these battlers with disease is shown by these ground-squirrel exterminators. After killing the squirrels from a given burrow, these men want to know if plague is harbored there. To determine this fleas from the burrow must be captured. A member of the health squad thrusts his arm into the hole where the suspected squirrels have lived. The hungry fleas pounce upon it and

are captured. The owner of the arm runs the chance of getting plague.

ESTABLISHING HEALTH STANDARDS FOR THE WORLD

Altogether this health fight is a very large task and one that is being creditably performed. So signally has Uncle Sam succeeded in Havana and Panama and Manila that he is being called upon to assist in driving disease from many foreign cities. There is, for instance, the case of Iquitos, Peru, the rubber camp far up the Amazon. Iquitos borrowed a surgeon from the United States who freed it of yellow fever in six months, a condition previously unknown. The risk of death encountered by these soldiers in the war against disease is always willingly assumed. The crusader feels that his risk may result, in the cycle of a century, in the saving of a million lives and that such a privilege rarely comes to a man. Such a discovery as the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito is surely of this importance.

Uncle Sam is establishing health standards for the world. The disease and suffering and death that it is preventing is beyond estimate. Assuredly it contributes materially to the happiness of the world, and gives the American additional cause for pride in his citizenship.



BAGGAGE "RAT-PROOFED" IN THIS MANNER MAY PASS THROUGH AN INFECTED DISTRICT

COLONEL GORGAS, PANAMA, AND THE WORLD'S SANITATION

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY EPIC

BY JOHN B. HUBER, A.M., M.D.

VENERABLE folk can to-day recall how in their childhood the medieval conception of disease still persisted—that the forces evolving pestilence were mightier than man could hope to struggle with, too awful to be defied; the only hope for humankind lay in propitiating, if possible, these supernatural powers. Hosts must succumb when the angel of death spread his wings on the blast, a cloud passed over a doomed city and from it a retributive hand scattered upon an evil generation the seeds of destruction.

Such images permeated literature and made it magnificent. The poetic temperament may a little regret the extent to which the modern science of preventive medicine has damaged imaginative literature, so that such sublime pictures as Milton portrayed, such superb visions as Byron and Coleridge saw, cannot now get themselves expressed; and (since human interest depends largely on the extent to which events imagined may conceivably enter into human experience) would be little appreciated if they were published. We could not to-day enjoy, in quite the same way, another "Masque of the Red Death," in which the bubonic plague was personified; nor another such work as "The Wandering Jew," who personified the cholera that stalked spectre-like through three continents.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The modern idea of warfare against disease was expressed by Pasteur: "It is within human power to banish all parasitic (infectious) diseases from the face of the earth." Here surely is a more reverent conception than that medieval one; for it does not hold diseases to be scourges inflicted by a cruel deity. And it is a juster conception, for it holds most pestilence to be practically man-made; wherefore, and by the same token, such pestilences are man-preventable. And we are concluding that man, not God, fixes the death rate. Here, as elsewhere in life, it is for man to work out his own salvation.

And the wisest statesmanship is now comprehending that through preventive medicine disease can be abolished, life prolonged, and existence made happier. How sanely has Lecky observed: "The great work of sanitary reform has been perhaps the noblest legislative achievement of our age, and, if measured by the suffering it has diminished, has probably done more for the real happiness of mankind than all the many questions that make and unmake ministries." And Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, is insisting that no religion is worthy the name which does not take to its grateful embrace preventive medicine.

A MOST SALUTARY INVASION

As early as 1847 the idea existed that mosquitoes have somehow to do with the spread of yellow fever. In 1881 Dr. Carlos F. Finlay, of Havana, definitely set forth the theory, which he tried to prove but could not because he used in his inoculation experiments mosquitoes that had bitten yellow fever patients only within five days; whereas it was later demonstrated that the mosquito is harmless until twelve days or longer after the biting.

When our army occupied Cuba, in 1898, Yellow Jack had been epidemic, indeed practically endemic (that is constant) in Havana; and despite all the then-known methods of fighting that infection there were about 1,500 cases and 231 deaths among American officers and men in the year 1900. Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, appointed four surgeons who were then on duty in Cuba, Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and Aristides Agramonte, a board to test the theory of mosquito transmission. Realizing that human life must be put in jeopardy, these men were unwilling to assume the responsibility of asking others to risk death; and they agreed to make the first experiments upon themselves. (This was, by the way, after Dr. John Guiteras, of Havana, began in February, 1891, a series of tests to ascer-

tain whether yellow fever could be propagated in a controllable form by means of infected mosquitoes, thus securing immunization, as is done by vaccination in smallpox. He infected eight volunteers with mosquitoes, three of whom died, including an American nurse (Miss Clara D. Maas, of Orange, N. J.). Before the mosquitoes were ready for the tests Reed was ordered to Washington

on official duty and was prevented from taking part in the experiments; and quite rightly he did not afterward subject himself to them. Agramonte was an immune. Carroll was first bitten and suffered a very severe attack of yellow fever, from which he recovered, though for a long time his life was despaired of. And his premature death was certainly hastened by this experience. Next Lazear, while in a yellow-fever hospital, collecting blood from the patients for study, saw a mosquito settling on the back of his hand. Like the ancient Roman who thrust his hand in the devouring flame, he calmly let it remain there till it had satisfied its hunger and had injected the lethal poison. Lethal? Yes, for five days later this hero of the ages came down with yellow fever and died of it.

HEROIC VOLUNTEERS IN THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE

To establish the length of the period when an infected mosquito became harmful after its biting of a yellow-fever sufferer, and also the time which must elapse after the patient had been stricken before the disease can be conveyed to the mosquito for transmission, Dr. Reed instituted a second series of experiments in "Lazear Camp" near Quemados, Cuba. General Leonard Wood, then military governor of Cuba, gave all possible assistance, and to encourage volunteers for the tests offered a reward of two hundred dol-

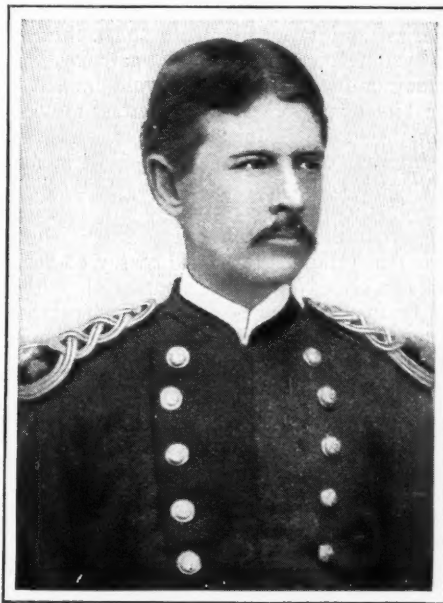
lars. And, though his call was issued after Lazear's martyrdom and when the army realized full well in what manner he and Carroll had suffered, "to the everlasting glory of the American soldier, volunteers from the army offered themselves for experiment in plenty and with the utmost fearlessness."

The first to present themselves were two

young Ohio soldiers, John R. Kissinger and John J. Moran; but only on the condition that they should receive no pecuniary reward. Kissinger on three successive occasions was taken, clad only in a nightshirt, into a room where infected mosquitoes were confined and lay there quietly until they bit him; and he was infected with the fever, from which he recovered. Moran, similarly clad, entered the room containing the mosquitoes, where he lay for thirty minutes. Within two minutes from his entrance he was being bitten about the face and hands. On Christmas morning he was

also stricken with yellow fever, and, like Kissinger, fortunately recovered. There were in all twenty-two, thirteen of them American soldiers, who submitted gloriously to the tests.

Into the tests to demonstrate that yellow fever was not conveyed through fomites (contact infection through inanimate objects, contagion) seven persons entered, Dr. Robert P. Cooke, an acting assistant surgeon of the army and six privates of the hospital corps. In a single room, fourteen by twenty feet, carefully guarded against the entrance of mosquitoes, its temperature maintained at about seventy-six degrees, with a sufficient amount of humidity, supplied with a large quantity of bed clothing and wearing apparel, taken from the beds and persons of patients who died of yellow fever, Dr. Cooke and his men slept for twenty consecutive



DR. WALTER REED, U. S. A.

(Head of the board of army surgeons which conducted the experiments in Cuba that showed the part played by the mosquito in the transmission of yellow fever and thus led to the sanitation of Panama)

nights, handling and wearing the contaminated clothing, "although the stench was almost unbearable." They came out of the ordeal in perfect health, proving beyond the possibility of dispute that the disease was not contagious and that the mosquito is the sole method of transmission.

"YELLOW JACK" VANQUISHED

By such heroisms was it demonstrated that: The mosquito known as *stegomyia*, and only that insect, serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever; this disease is transmitted to the non-immune individual by means of the bite of *stegomyia* that has previously fed on the blood of one sick of this disease; an interval of twelve days or more after contamination is necessary before *stegomyia* can convey the infection; the period of incubation (from the bite to the appearance of symptoms) in yellow fever varies from forty-one hours to six days; yellow fever is not conveyed by fomites, wherefore disinfection of articles of clothing, bedding, or merchandise, supposedly contaminated by contact with those sick of this disease, is unnecessary. A house is infected with yellow fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated *stegomyia* capable of conveying the parasite of this disease; and while the mode of propagation of yellow fever has now been definitely determined its specific cause, like the specific cause of smallpox, remains to be demonstrated.

In February of 1901, by order of General Wood, Surgeon-Major William Crawford Gorgas, then chief sanitary officer of the city, proceeded to eliminate yellow fever from human experience in Havana; and this he did within a year, although in at least one hundred and fifty years that city had never been free of Yellow Jack. He screened cases of yellow fever, and all suspected cases; destroyed infected insects; and suppressed *stegomyia* through control of their breeding places. Later he turned the same trick in Panama, whilst White banished yellow fever from New Orleans in 1905, Liceaga from Vera Cruz, and Oswaldo Cruz from Rio de Janeiro in 1909.

PANAMA BEFORE 1900

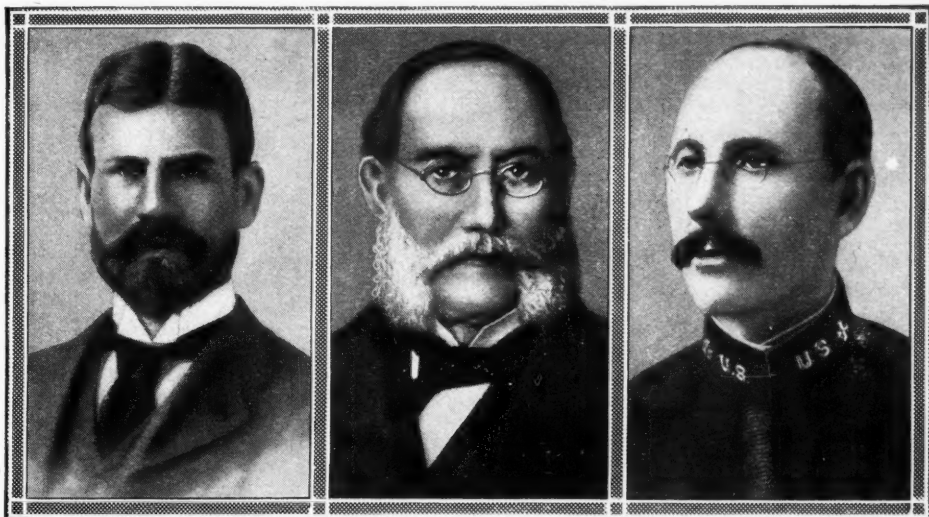
Properly to appreciate what Gorgas and his associates in preventive medicine have done in the Canal Zone one must consider what Panamanian conditions were before the twentieth century. It was one of Keats' finest inspirations—surprised Balboa viewing

the Pacific from a peak in Darien. Balboa is said to have contemplated a waterway connecting the two vast oceans; and his Spanish sovereign is historied to have entertained the scheme, proposed in 1520 by one Angel Saavdra. A decade later Balboa's father-in-law, Pedro d'Avila, founded Panama, which some now claim to be the oldest American city; not quite correctly, it seems, for d'Avila's stronghold was several miles from the present site. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Panama was Spain's gateway, through which passed most of the gold and silver after Pizarro's conquest of the Incas; to which were added also pearls from the Islands, gold from Darien and the coast of Central America and from Mexico. Panama in those days rivaled the mother country in her splendors. It was a life of almost Asiatic luxury. We shall have a word to say of speculation under the French occupation, but the spirit of "graft" was considerably pervasive in that olden time. For instance, the walls of that key to the Pacific, of that "gateway to the universe" alone cost over \$11,000,000; and that at a time when labor, mostly by enslaved Indians, was indeed dirt cheap. Philip II is said to have gazed westward from his palace window, shielding his eyes and observing that he was looking for the walls of Panama; for "they have cost enough to be seen even from here."

Well, Morgan and his buccaneers and freebooters found Panama too rich a prize to disregard; and they did for d'Avila's settlement in 1671. Those were the days of which Robert Louis and James Pyle have so uncannily told; when Yellow Jack was the undertaker-in-chief and Davy Jones' locker the graveyard; when

"Ten men sat on a dead man's chest,
Ho, ho, ho and a bottle of rum!"

Old Morgan did the job so well that no vestige of Panama was left; its site until the French occupation was overgrown by a dense and most pestilent tropical forest. Up to the American occupation this neck of land binding together two continents has been made up of mountains and the valleys between them; dense, almost impenetrable undergrowth, making a veritable jungle; independent and conjoined bodies of stagnant waters; swamp areas; bottomless quagmires, with torrential river streams draining in the persistent rainy seasons the mountain watersheds and deluging the lowlands on their way to the Pacific and the Mexican Gulf. Hum-



DR. JESSE W. LAZEAR, U. S. A.
(Who lost his life in the experiments conducted in Cuba to show that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes)

DR. CARLOS FINLAY
(A physician of Havana who set forth "the mosquito theory" of yellow-fever transmission as early as 1881)

DR. JAMES CARROLL, U. S. A.
(Who suffered a severe attack of yellow fever—which probably hastened his death—while experimenting in Cuba with mosquitoes)

boldt, a century ago, after a visit to the Isthmus in which he studied the conditions, gave his belief that Panama must always be cursed by yellow fever and malaria; the former he understood to be caused by the decaying mollusks and marine plants on the beach at low tide, the latter by foul emanations from over-rank vegetation; then came the French headed by the grandiose De Lesseps, who squandered from 1881 to 1892 an equivalent of more than one dollar for every minute of time that has elapsed since Balboa first, in 1513, set foot on that wonderful and gruesomely fascinating Isthmus.

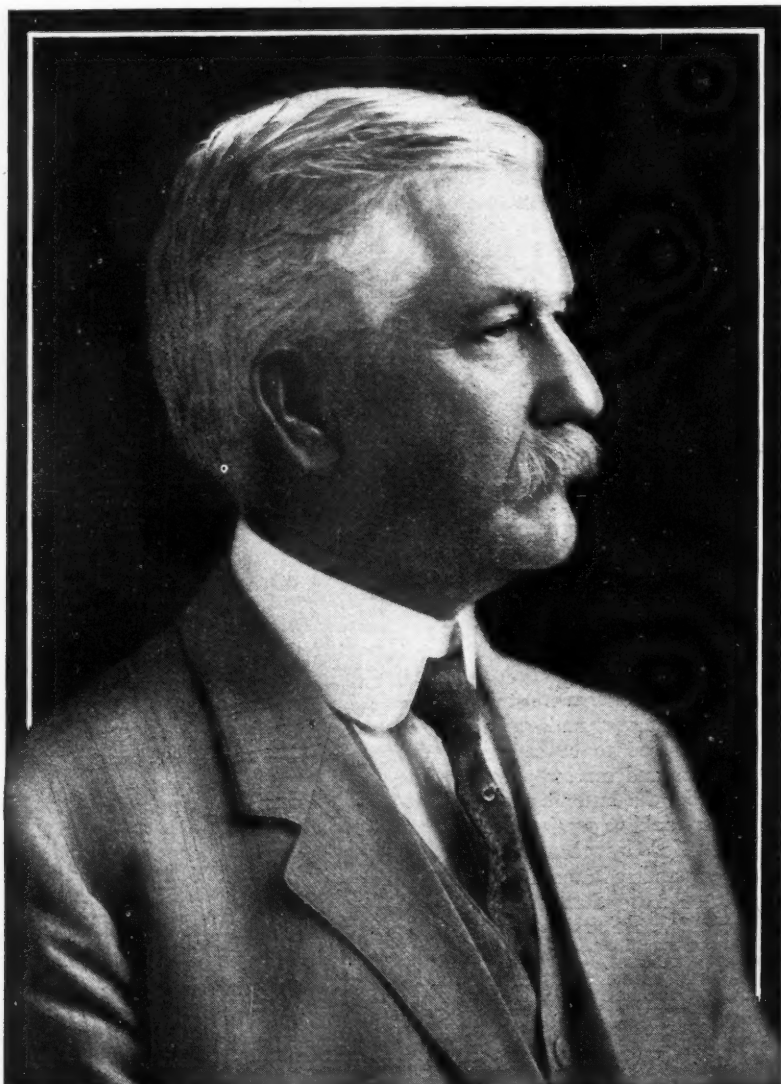
A reason why Panama has been peculiarly pestilent is that since Balboa the Isthmus has been the point of crossing between the two oceans in the western hemisphere; wherefore there have always been at Panama many unacclimated Europeans, who were easy victims to the tropical infections. Gorgas believes that on the average, through four hundred years past, there have been more unacclimated Europeans in Panama than in any other tropical city liable to yellow fever. Wherefore this region had acquired the reputation of being the unhealthiest known.

Froude, who visited the West Indies in 1885, wrote:

In all the world there is not, perhaps, now concentrated in any single spot so much swindling and villainy, so much foul disease, such a hideous dung heap of moral and physical abomination, as in the scene of this far-famed undertaking of nine-

teenth century engineering. . . . The scene of operations is a damp, tropical jungle, intensely hot, wet, feverish, swarming with mosquitoes, snakes, alligators, scorpions, and centipedes, the home, even as nature made it, of yellow fever, typhus, and dysentery; and now made immeasurably more deadly by the multitudes of people who crowd thither.

Except to note that De Lesseps spent \$260,000,000 and had, for all that, done but a fraction of the work, we can touch here only on the medical aspects of that Gallic débâclé; the suffering and dying were a veritable replica of the Black Death of the Middle Ages. Behind everything lurked always the grim spectre. "Eat, drink, and be merry for to-morrow you die" was everywhere the ghastly sentiment, either subconsciously felt or openly expressed. The strongest to-day would be among the buried to-morrow. Yellow Jack claimed two out of four, perhaps two of every three victims among those Frenchmen; and how brave they were, how reckless of death! An instance among them: Claude Mallet, the then consul at Panama, accompanied a surveying party of twenty-two to the Upper Chagres. Within a week all but Mallet and a Russian engineer, Dziembowski were incapacitated by disease. This Russian asked Mallet to advance him money, against next pay day, for a new suit of clothes. On the afternoon of their return the clothing was bought; and Dziembowski accepted Mallet's invitation to lunch the next day. But the



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COL. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.

guest did not come—having died of yellow fever at three that morning and having been buried about daylight in those clothes.

Jules Dingler, the first director-general of the canal work, had erected for him a \$150,000 residence; "La Folie Dingler," it was called, because of its excessive cost and its rather inaccessible location, high on the southern slope of Ancon Hill. Before Dingler could occupy his house his wife, son, and daughter died of yellow fever; and he returned to France soon after, himself to die, a broken-hearted man. Léon Boyer succeeded him and had hardly begun his duties when

he also was smitten and died. "The mysterious malady," wrote Bunau-Varilla, a division engineer, "defied all precautions, laughed at all remedies, and all that the most expert physicians could do for its victims was to administer palliatives, the effect of which was moral rather than curative."

Yet the French did as well as could have been done, considering that the discovery of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever disease had not yet been made, whilst the Americans came to the Isthmus in the full knowledge of these two discoveries. The French had admirable hospitals which they

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ignorantly furnished with the means of spreading rather than of checking disease. For, in order that their patients might not be annoyed by the ants ubiquitous on the Isthmus, they placed the posts of the hospital bedsteads in bowls of water. In these bowls, then, the death-conveying *stegomyia* were bred; whilst no screens were put in the windows and doors of hospitals and other buildings, thus permitting the entrance of the malaria-disseminating *anopheles* mosquito.

GORGAS IN PANAMA

Such, then, were conditions in the Canal Zone before the Americans took possession. Its sanitary affairs were then put in the hands of Colonel Gorgas, who had so brilliantly applied preventive medicine in Havana. The then military governor of the Zone, Colonel Charles E. Magoon, assured Gorgas that all the government's resources in that region were at his service. Whereupon the cities of Panama and Colon were renovated, house by house; sewage systems were installed; the towns of the Zone were divided into districts for mosquito extermination; buildings were rat-proofed, to guard against the bubonic plague; medical inspectors began making daily house-to-house canvasses and to report suspected cases—all of which latter were at once, willy-nilly, segregated in hospitals; all potable waters were examined and foods inspected weekly, to guard especially against typhoid, the principal ingestion infection; the "typhoid fly" was suppressed.

The result? Gorgas and his associates have made this region as infection-free as any in these United States, and much more salubrious than a great many. Panama now rivals Palm Beach as a health resort. Yellow Jack has been absolutely banished from the Zone since 1906. During 1907 Gorgas did not have a single case of bubonic plague to deal with; he had 50 per cent. reduction from 1906 in malaria, typhoid, dysentery, pneumonia, and other grave diseases. His death rate was more than 30 per cent. lower in 1907 than in 1906. In the region over which he has had jurisdiction (the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon—a territory of 448 square miles, extending five miles on either side the canal route), he has had in his keeping the health of many thousands of men from widely different parts of the earth, engaged in digging through the swamp land of the erstwhile deadliest region in existence. In March, 1907, he had 36,000 employees under observation, with 122 deaths; in

March of 1908 he supervised 43,000 men, with only 45 deaths. The mortality rate of the Canal Zone for March of that year was less than that of the City of New York, which is among the lowest, rural or urban, in civilization. During 1906-7 he had 1273 deaths among 32,314 employees; during 1912-3 he had 483 deaths among 54,000 employees.

The French, with an average force of 10,000 men, lost during their construction period 22,000; the Americans, with an average force of 33,000 during about the same length of time, had 4,000 die.

In modern warfare, by the way, it costs about \$15,000 to kill a man. In the Boer row this item came as high as \$40,000. The Balkan mix-up with Turkey was conducted more reasonably—\$10,000 burned up in making one man food for powder. Gorgas, in the Canal Zone, has been saving human life at the actual cost of \$2.43 the individual. Sanitation in the Isthmus under Gorgas has cost just five per cent. of the total canal building expenditures.

When, then, the Panama Canal is open to the world's vessels let no one have to be reminded that this epic work could never have been accomplished had not devoted and zealous men, from Finlay to Gorgas, so magnificently, and with so much altruism, suffering and martyrdom led up to and applied the discoveries and resources of medical science to the colossal enterprise.

GORGAS AND MALARIA

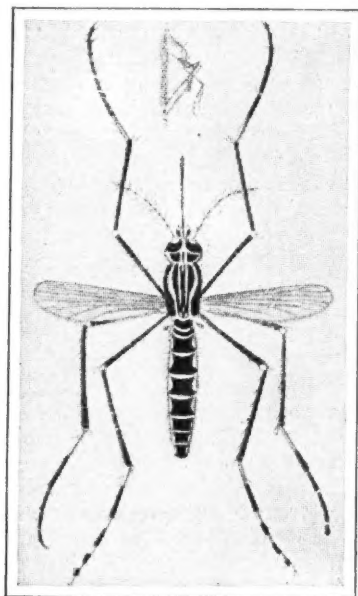
And what Gorgas did against malaria in the Isthmus and elsewhere deserves a section by itself. It is more difficult to cope with malaria than with yellow fever, although the latter is far the more fatal disease; because *stegomyia* breeds about human dwellings, whilst *anopheles* loves to roam afield and in rural waterways. Wherefore, to sketch the anti-malarial work were, as honest Cassio might observe, even a more excellent song than the other.

And the consideration is of universal importance, because the climatic and geographical conditions for the breeding of *anopheles* are ideal in the tropics all the year around. It was Ronald Reed, an English Army surgeon, who discovered in 1898 that the malarial germ, the *plasmodium* (which Laveran had demonstrated) is conveyed to man only by the bite of this particular species of mosquito. Nowhere else on the globe could The Lady Anopheline who alone transfers the *plasmodium* (being here, as elsewhere in the

cosmos, deadlier than the male) flourish so luxuriantly as in Panama, were not its breeding frustrated by sanitary science adequately applied. When malaria, then, can be practically extinguished from the Isthmus, the like can be achieved pretty much anywhere else, if the inhabitants of the given region have but the acumen and the backbone to go

brush for protection against the wind. Brush and grass are therefore cleared for a hundred yards around dwellings; where the locality is to be occupied for a year or more it is best graded and grassed, the latter kept well mowed. There is no objection to a little shrubbery or a few trees about a dwelling. 3. All habitations are screened, but effectively. Screens as ordinarily put up, without expert supervision, are of little use. Good wire should last three years; there is plenty of screening on the market that will not last six months. 4. Where breeding places cannot be destroyed by draining, larvæ are destroyed by means of crude petroleum, Phinotax oil, and sulphate of copper. The first of these is used in temporary pools, caused by bad construction, or at temporary camps where it would not be economical to drain, and wherever drainage is impracticable; the last two are used for killing the larvæ in the algæ and grass along the edge of a lake, a stream or swamp.

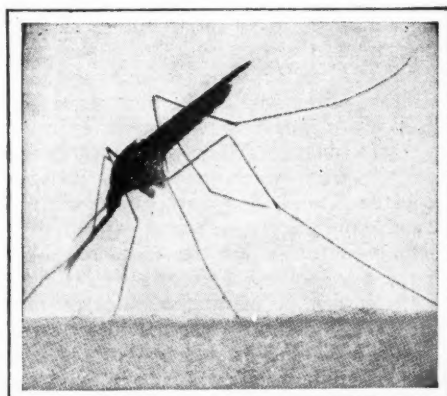
For those interested in the health of industrial camps, Gorgas makes exceedingly pregnant observations: In and about the Canal Zone 50,000 laborers and their families have been scattered over 500 square miles, though they have been collected principally in some forty camps or villages along the line of the canal; these 500 square miles are divided into seventeen districts, all under a chief sanitary inspector with the necessary clerical force and three assistants, of whom one is especially wise in mosquito lore; the second expert in ditching, draining, oiling, etc.; the third a competent executive. Each one of the seventeen districts has had its district inspector, who has had from forty to fifty laborers to do the necessary draining; carpenters to keep the screens in repair; and



THE YELLOW-FEVER MOSQUITO
(*Stegomyia calopus*)

about the work. Here, then, is Gorgas' scheme:

1. The habitat of *anopheles* during the larval stage is destroyed within a hundred yards of dwellings. The larvæ of this mosquito live only as a rule in clear, fresh water that is plentifully supplied with grass and algæ. Drains are the most effective and economical plan; once put down they require no more attention; no water being exposed to the surface, there is no breeding place left for the mosquitoes; by means of a horse-mower or scythe the grass over the drain can be cut. Failing tiles, an open concreted ditch may be put down; but the first cost here is nearly as much as for tiling, and the concrete ditch must be constantly be kept clear of obstructions in which breeding pools may be formed. Open ditches are the least effective and most expensive. 2. All protection for the adult mosquito must be destroyed. The adult is weak on the wing, not generally flying far and needing plenty of grass and



THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO
(*Anopheles maculipennis*)

one or two quinine dispensers, who go about urging, though not compelling, employees to take three-grain pills as prophylactic doses. The district inspector has reported daily to the central office the number of malaria cases and the number of employees among whom the patients live. Each inspector has been held responsible for any excess malaria in his district. If the admission rate for malaria during the week has risen above one and a half per cent, something is considered wrong, and the assistants to the chief sanitary inspector are sent to discover the cause. These assistants have, moreover, been kept constantly busy over the work, advising and instructing the district inspectors. Herein Gorgas has found the gist of the whole situation: the district inspector and the working force, having usually no special knowledge of mosquito life and habits, have had to be constantly under the surveillance and supreme control of the sanitary officer and his trained scientific assistants, who have then been held responsible.

GORGAS TO THE WITWATERSRAND

The Chamber of Mines of Johannesburg invited Colonel Gorgas to visit South Africa and to study the sanitary conditions in the Witwatersrand mines. We may be sure that as a result there will be length of days for many a poor Kaffir, who will otherwise have died untimely and most pathetically. Colonel Gorgas has gone with the consent and approval of our War Department. The workers in the Rand gold mines are reported to be dying off in great numbers of pneumonia, epidemics of which infection have been rapidly succeeding one another. And the invitation came because Colonel Gorgas has solved in Panama most beneficently this problem of pneumonia prevention, along with the others we have considered.

As in the Canal Zone, Gorgas believes that the pneumonia conditions are part of the grippé problem, because almost all cases of the former follow upon attacks of the grippé. People all over the world might profitably consider this. Grippé and pneumonia, like the other diseases we have dwelt on, can be abolished if the people concerned but choose; nor, as we have seen, would the cost be beyond the resources of any community, state or nation. With regard to grippé there is the erroneous impression that it is too trivial a matter to bother about. Well, the Dutch have put up a proverb in the house where Peter the Great studied ship-building: "Den Grooten Man is niets te

klein"—to the great man there is nothing too trivial; and that is why the world may be confident that Gorgas will clean up that pneumonia job in the Rand and the grippé job along with it.

THE "KILL" IN GUAYAQUIL

Consider, by way of contrast, the graphic presentation of fourteenth-century conditions in a twentieth-century town made, under the above caption, by *The South American* of February 1, 1914. Guayaquil, Ecuador's principal seaport, is one of the unhealthiest spots in the world. "It has a first mortgage on most of the malarial fevers in existence and yellow fever might almost be said to be an industry." Occasionally efforts, more gruesomely diverting than effective, have been made to fight infection. For example, at a time when there were a score of yellow fever cases in the Guayaquil hospital and the community was literally germ saturated, the local health authorities refused a party from the North desiring to go to Quito permission to land on the ground that some of its members might bring in that disease. And many Northern papers were deceived to the extent that they praised the effective measures taken in Guayaquil. Again there was an absurd plan providing for a large quantity of drain pipes to carry off the excessive rainfall; this, it seems, was because somebody had an option on a supply of pipe.

The bubonic plague appearing in Guayaquil, Dr. Lloyd, the American Marine Hospital physician, then on duty in that place, was employed by the municipality. But as the epidemic, by reason of his zeal, gradually lessened and cases became sporadic, the port "again became normal in its unhealthiness and one more disease, and that the deadliest, was added to the list."

But there is now hope of Guayaquil because the rigid quarantine maintained at Panama by Gorgas is setting a standard which no other community, certainly none on the Mexican Gulf or the Caribbean Sea, can ignore. For no vessels coming from such ports or having touched there would be permitted to enter the Canal without exhaustive scrutiny and unendurable delay.

During two years past our own Government has been quietly persuading the Ecuadorean Government to clear up the Guayaquil situation. And at the request of the latter, Gorgas, heading a commission of experts, visited Guayaquil, made a thorough scientific investigation of conditions, and submitted an elaborate report, which expressed no doubt as

to the ability of real live, conscientious men to establish and maintain a clean, healthy port. The cost would be some \$12,500,000, about half the total commerce of Ecuador, approximately 90 per cent, of which passes through Guayaquil. Not prohibitive, obviously.

FROM "LITTLE REBEL" TO SURGEON-GENERAL

There is a fine "billboard" displayed in the metropolis intended for the wholesome influence of our youth. The ascending steps in the career of General Grant from the hardest conditions in life to the Presidency are presented, underneath all being the legend: "What will be your career with much better chances in your favor?" Colonel Gorgas, in an address delivered in June, 1912, at the commencement exercises of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, said:

"I am bound to the Baltimore of a former generation by the closest ties of gratitude and friendship. I first came to Baltimore about forty-five years ago—a ragged, barefoot little rebel, with empty pockets and still more empty stomach. My father had gone south with Lee's army. At the fall and destruction of Richmond, my mother's house, with all that she had, was burned, leaving her stranded with six small children. She came to Baltimore and was there assisted and cared for by friends. These memories are vivid with me and can never be effaced." How beautifully rounded out, then, was this "human document," when Johns Hopkins gave to Colonel Gorgas its honorary degree of doctor of laws. In conferring this Dr. Wm. H. Welch extolled Gorgas' signal service to his profession, to his country, and to the world by his conquests of pestilential diseases. "With high administrative capacity and with full command of the resources of sanitary science Colonel Gorgas has given to the world the most complete and impressive demonstration in medical history of the accuracy and life-saving power of a knowledge concerning the causation and mode of spread of certain dreaded epidemic and endemic diseases. He it is who, in spite of obstacles and embarrassments, has made the construction of the isthmian canal possible without serious loss of life or incapacity from disease—a triumph of preventive medicine not surpassed in importance and significance, in the conquest of science over disease, in the saving of untold thousands of human lives and human treasure, in the protection of our shores from the once ever-threatening scourge of yellow fever, in the reclamation to civilization of

tropical lands—in results such as these are to be found the monuments of our laureate, his victories of peace, to which this university now pays tribute by such honor as it can bestow."

Many other just honors, many encomiums from every civilized nation, have come to this great benefactor. The latest is President Wilson's nomination of Gorgas (who had in 1903 been made Colonel by special act of Congress in recognition of his distinguished services) to be Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States, with the rank of Brigadier-General. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has well observed:

For his masterly ability as an organizer and administrator, highest praise is due to Colonel Goethals, and any reward which Congress or the President may see fit to confer on him will be well deserved; but the mechanical construction of the Panama Canal differs from other engineering feats only in size. The work of the Sanitary Department under Colonel Gorgas has not only been the greatest task of sanitation that has ever been undertaken, but it is also unique and epoch-making. For the first time in human history a region which, since the earliest traditions of civilization, has been regarded as a plague spot in which it was impossible for civilized man to live and work, has been converted into a place fitted for enjoyable habitation and labor, with a death rate below that of the most modern cities.

The unique value of the work of Colonel Gorgas lies in his practical demonstration that regions of the earth hitherto closed to the white man can be made as habitable as any portion of our own country. Any section of the earth can now be made open to civilization. Nor can civilized man now recede to his own position of fatalism, resignation, or indifference to the ravages of epidemic disease.

This, then, has been the career of Colonel Gorgas. It is characteristic of the man and of both the professions of healing and of soldiery which he so nobly represents that no reward in the form of great wealth has ever been his, nor would it have ever been considered or accepted. The satisfaction of work well done for the good of humanity is the modest distinction worthy of him and of his monumental work.

There should, finally, be a Department of Public Health in Washington, with a Secretary of Public Health in the President's Cabinet. Ninety millions of people would be vastly benefited, in the most vital relations of life, by the appointment, with his acceptance, of Brigadier-General Gorgas to this preëminence.

TWO NEW YORK HEALTH UNIVERSITIES

BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN

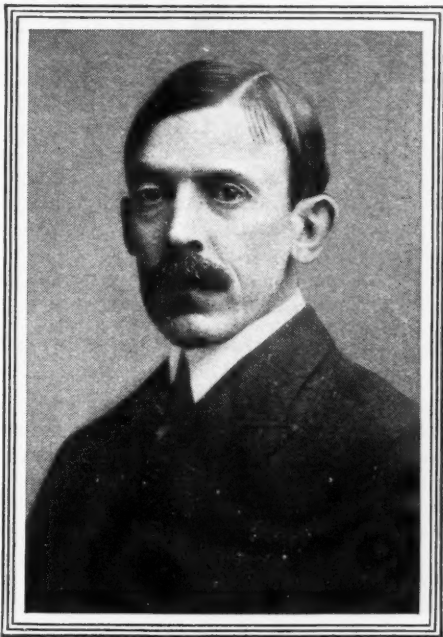
THREE recent happenings in New York promise nation-wide results as important to health and education as was the redemption of Panama and Cuba from malaria. Each emphasizes two facts which American teachers, philanthropists, and statesmen too often overlook, namely, (1) that it is not truth but continuous educational, administrative use of truth that makes us free; (2) that what America has been doing to the immigrant, the needy, and other weaker links is worse than anything the immigrant and weak links have done to America.

The three factors referred to are New York State's new health university, New York City's new health administrator, and the national Government's investigation of food conditions at Ellis Island.

If this triumvirate shows Uncle Sam in an unfavorable light, we must not forget that Uncle Sam has persisted in paying for unfavorable light not only at Ellis Island but in his whole health and education program. Not only has our national Government farmed out to the private contractors the privilege of making money out of food supplied to the poor immigrant during his short stay at Ellis Island and other ports of entry, but it has been abetting contractors in serving less than was paid for, fly-contaminated and other foods unfit for consumption, and foods forbidden in the contract. Miseducated at Ellis Island means harder-to-educate in labor camps and in city tenements.

CITY AND STATE, GREAT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH

From the moment, however, that the immigrant becomes the subject of New York State or City his status changes. He joins a great health university where he is both teacher and pupil. He is taught for his own sake and for others' protection. He is taught and compelled to practise personal and social hygiene, and his experience is now to be used to teach ten million neighbors. So comprehensive and so fundamental is even our present program of health instruction that I doubt if the public school could do as much without it as it could do without the public school.



DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS, NEW YORK STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

The two changes in city and State which stand out in striking contrast to the national Government's failure to discover and to correct food conditions at Ellis Island have to do not so much with new ideals of health service as with new plans for realizing those ideals in everyday work. Dr. S. S. Goldwater has been made city health commissioner because of his experience as *getter-done* and *teacher*. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs and Dr. Linsly R. Williams have been made State Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Health for their experience as *teachers* and *getters-done*. Both State and city departments are pledged to give not more sanitary science but more sanitary practice, not more knowledge but more getting done the things we have all along known should be done.

The benefits to the rest of the country will be in this demonstration of getting done on a large scale, continuously, evenly, progressive-

ly. Because the public has a clear picture of the minimum definite things to be done, we shall all know whether the new dream is chiefly talk or whether it means more efficient health work, higher health rate, and lower sickness or death rate. The test will be dramatic and conclusive because State and city are starting at the same time, neck and neck. Both have keenly expectant publics. Both have leaders who have far to fall in public and professional esteem if they fail to do better than this country has ever yet known. Both city and State have each about five million individuals to be benefited, which means five million teachers, five million pupils, and five million testors, besides the millions more who visit us or pass through our city and who benefit or suffer according as our city and State health universities are efficient or not quite efficient.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES

It is Commissioner Goldwater's misfortune (from the standpoint of gallery applause) that he finds a complexly organized health department with the most pretentious program of any American city. Every day in this metropolis publicly supported agents are performing health services so diverse and numerous that few university professors of sanitation or sociology could remember the majority of them: free dental clinics, prenatal and postnatal instruction of mothers in milk stations and in their homes, leagues of little mothers, clinics, city and country hospitals, school boats, house-to-house nurses and physicians for the tuberculous, plus instruction and weighing of their families; inspection of milk in city and country, compulsory pasteurization; medical inspection and physical examination of schoolchildren; follow-up work to secure operations when needed; home instruction; disinfection; inspection of foods, nuisances, smoke, barber-shops, lodging-houses.

And yet these are but part of what the health department alone is doing. To all the health work done by the park department, tenement house department, police department, street cleaning department, city hospitals, board of education must be added work costing millions of dollars done by private agencies, who, if properly encouraged, become an integral part of the city's own health university.

Such progress has been made that New York in its most crowded sections is to-day a safer place to be born in than are most small

cities and many farms. Commissioner Goldwater's task is to use this program, not to launch new programs; to get done, not to invent; to be heroic in attention to details, to inspire and train an existing army rather than to enlist a new army. When I say his inheritance is his misfortune I really mean great fortune—the opportunity to teach a nation the greatest of all lessons in hygiene—efficiency in daily routine work by all health agents, including the public.

THE STATE'S PROGRAM FOR IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION

Recent investigations of food inspection and typhoid prevention have shown that heretofore commissioner, supervisor, patient, dealer, and public have been tardily and inadequately informed and protected, because routine methods of describing work done, when done, have been inadequate and inaccurate, while statements of work done and of deaths have been misleading.

State Commissioner Biggs has the good fortune to start his work against a pretty dark background. Almost "any old gait" if State-wide will be an improvement upon the previous gait of State health administration in New York, especially outside one or two of the larger cities. So obvious was this made in the report which led to a new State health-education program (Dr. Biggs himself being chairman of the report division) that I publicly expressed regret last February because the commission did not say frankly that the old law and the old administration could and should have done vastly more for health promotion and education.

Following is the program that New York State has promised to carry out "up-State" (not including Greater New York): (1) the State Commissioner is held responsible for enforcing public health law; (2) each of the twenty sanitary districts is to have an expert sanitary supervisor devoting full time to health work; (3) a bureau of child hygiene and a bureau of public health nursing are to be added to the State department's staff; (4) midwifery is to be regulated; (5) educational work is to be extended; (6) educational institutions in the State are to be encouraged to introduce courses in practical sanitation; (7) inspection of local and contagious disease hospitals; (8) to establish central laboratories or constitute local laboratories as State agents for examination of sputum, water, milk, etc.; (9) to supersede local health officers and take charge of local health work where the latter is not up to the State's

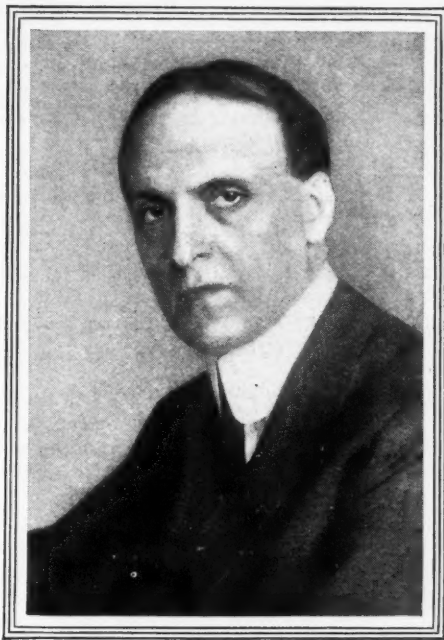
minimum standard. Moreover, the new law requires (10) that towns and villages spend at least 10 cents per inhabitant on the salary of the health officer; (11) local officers must be paid their expenses to attend the annual sanitary conference of health officers and conferences called by the sanitary supervisor of the district; (12) complete registration of births, deaths, and other important health facts is compulsory. Cities, counties, villages, and towns may employ trained nurses as infant welfare nurses, school nurses, tuberculosis nurses, etc.; suppress or remove (at owner's expense), so far as equitable, any accumulation of water wherein mosquito larvæ breed or constitute a nuisance or a danger or injury to life or health.

On local health officers are lodged four special duties of great consequence: (1) making an annual sanitary survey of their territory; (2) making sanitary inspection periodically of all school buildings and places of public assemblage and reporting thereon to those responsible for the maintenance of such buildings and places; (3) promoting the spread of information as to the causes, nature, and prevention of prevalent diseases and the preservation of food and health; (4) attending the annual conferences of sanitary officers called by the State department of health, and local conferences within their sanitary district to which they may be summoned by the sanitary supervisor.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

For many years the new State commissioner has maintained that the greatest work of sanitarians is to educate the public. It may be expected that the teaching of hygiene in the public schools will take on new significance in the State, and to this faculty of paid health officers will be added the following teachers, who are always effective if properly organized: practising physicians and nurses; tradesmen; agricultural colleges; engineers; lecturers; hospitals; private and public institutions which care for the sick and the needy; church clubs; labor unions; chambers of commerce; women's clubs; teachers' institutes; newspapers; magazines; special writers; the Grange and other farmers' organizations; farmers' magazines and "patent insides that circulate among rural districts"; normal training schools for teachers; State and local conference of charities and corrections; prison congress, etc.

Typical of the opportunity which will develop in numerous places to harness educational forces to the State health program is



DR. S. S. GOLDWATER, HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF
NEW YORK CITY

the high-school laboratory. Heretofore the teaching of chemistry and bacteriology in schools and colleges has not been as interesting as it might have been because not related to every-day problems of importance. Too little money has been given for equipping high-school laboratories; altogether too little for equipping and manning city health and testing laboratories. With continuous pressure and illumination from the State health university, we may look forward to partnerships among school and health and city laboratories by which even small communities may have properly equipped teaching and testing laboratories always supplied with problem material.

We shall soon hear, too, of traveling health museums, of bulletins and lectures, and of field training for sanitary administrators and inspectors, which will justify my applying the term university to our new State health department and will give our State education department severe competition. And medical and dental societies will be given community work to do which will vitalize them.

The large figures which are required to describe New York's experience always make a deep impression upon other parts of the country. They also make it easier to see tendencies. As Mr. E. H. Harriman once said about municipal research: "If it suc-

ceeds in New York the country will believe that it will succeed everywhere." So, if the new health education program for New York City and New York State succeeds, undoubtedly those cities and States which are still behind rather than ahead of us will be encouraged to adopt similar programs. Other governors will be encouraged to appoint commissions for hurried surveys and reports which will prove the need for more efficient health study in country districts. Other mayors will ask men of known executive ability to make health education as efficient as health administration.

SUGGESTIONS TO OTHER STATES

There are so many slips twixt cups and lips, so many gaps between programs and deed, that there are one or two reminders which may help other States.

Full-time service should be specifically required of a State health commissioner, instead of stating that he "shall not engage in any occupation which would conflict with the performance of his official duties."

No largest city should be exempted from State supervision, as Greater New York is exempted under the new law. If cities are better protected than their States, their help is needed; if less protected, they need State minimum requirements and stimulus.

Minimum essentials and other definite qualifications, according to modern merit tests, should be required for all appointees and agents of the State department; a little energy spent in testing fitness before appointment will save regret and many lies after appointment.

Because more money does not of itself mean more health service, and because the test of a health university is what its inconspicuous men *do*, not what its conspicuous men *say*, the reorganization of health work in our American States must include current reports that will show specifically and legibly what remains to be done or what is improperly done. This means that we must idealize the unromantic details that spell efficiency, such as time-sheets; daily, weekly, and monthly reports for supervisors' research

laboratories; careful current checking of birth and death records, cases of transmissible diseases—in a word, a continuous audit of work done by health officers who have these tremendous and necessary powers.

Finally, future health laws should specifically state that health records, especially records which show the efficiency or inefficiency of health officers, should be opened to public inspection. Because of a provision in the New York law, giving New York City's board of health power to limit the citizens' right of access to public records, health progress has been seriously delayed, unfit milk and unfit foods tolerated, and typhoid losses permitted which have cost tens of thousands of dollars annually.

THE TRAINING OF SANITARIANS

If New York's two health universities—city and State—do their work well, there will be demand for a new kind of health education in every part of the United States. In getting done the results which New York now demands, many sanitarians will be trained who can go out into other States. It was to anticipate such happenings and such demands that the Training School for Public Service, now conducted by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, was started in 1911. Its men have made careful administrative studies of health departments in St. Paul, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Reading, Springfield, Syracuse, Hoboken, Newark. It is at hand to supplement official agencies for training sanitary administrators and to make practical health work in New York a laboratory and training ground for those already in health work or those desiring to enter health work in other localities.

Here is a chance for some philanthropist who wants unequalled returns for his investment. The money needed to endow one medical college, if spent in utilizing present opportunities for training health workers via field work in public health service, would save untold losses of strength and life and incidentally make several medical colleges unnecessary.





THE COLLEGE CAMP AT GETTYSBURG IN THE SUMMER OF 1913

MILITARY CAMPS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN

WHEN college educators of prominence, without a single dissenting voice, give approval and support to a system of military training and education for students of universities and other institutions of learning, it means that the scheme must present commendable features. The most famous college professor of the time, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, heads the list of eminent educators who have given their endorsement to a plan evolved by the War Department, which has been tried out, and has passed the experimental stage, and is to be put into operation upon a much larger scale in the future.

Briefly, the plan is the establishment of summer camps, where military instruction and training are given to young men of the higher educational institutions.

Two camps were established last summer, one at Gettysburg, Pa., and the other at Monterey, Cal., and proved to be such a success that plans are now being made for four such camps next summer, to be located most advantageously for the great student bodies in American colleges. These camps are under the control and management of officers of the United States Army, and the students accepting the privilege offered by the camps are subject to the discipline and orders of the officers.

All students at universities and colleges and members of the graduating classes at high schools over eighteen years of age are eligible to attend the camps when recommended by the heads of the institutions. While no maximum age limit has been set, it is expected that it will be fixed at twenty-seven.

TRAINING VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

The object of these camps is to afford educated young men an opportunity to take a short course in military training, which will enable them to be prepared to some extent to command and care for troops in case they are called into military service in an emergency. By the laws of the United States the militia of the country is reckoned as the total of able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. In case there were a demand for even a small proportion of this vast number there would be need of many officers, and it is expected that in the future, when volunteers are called into service, the officers will be selected from those who have received instruction at the student military camps. The records of efficiency which the students make at the camps will be filed in the War Department for future reference if the time comes when the services of volunteer officers are needed.

WHAT THE STUDENTS WILL GET OUT OF IT

That the camps will be popular and attended by as many young men as can be accommodated and instructed there seems no



A FAMILIAR CAMP SCENE

doubt. They afford the students an opportunity to spend a portion of their vacations in a profitable and novel manner. They can mingle and become acquainted with the students of other colleges and institutions, learn something from them, and secure a wider range of vision generally. They receive inestimable physical benefits from a life in the open and sleeping in tents in a healthful climate. They will acquire increased business efficiency, learn self-control, and accustom themselves to a discipline that is conceded to be a good thing for every youth just entering manhood.

Another object of these camps, however, is to afford an opportunity for the students of the best educational institutions in the country to study the organization of modern armies, and to acquire a knowledge of military history, and to inform themselves as to the military policy of the country and the needs of the nation in respect to military affairs. These student camps are not to inculcate ideas of military aggrandizement, but to encourage methods of preventing war by a more thorough preparation and equipment.

In lectures and informal talks by army officers the students are to be taught "the true military history of the country, not the illusive school-book version of our few victories, but the real accounts, taken from the official records, of our many defeats and the reasons therefor; military policy past and

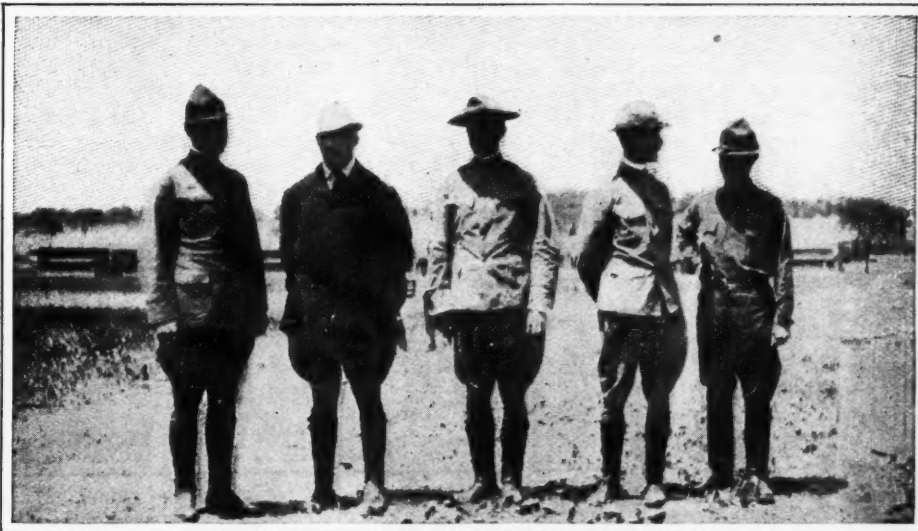
present; necessity of some sound, definite military policy."

The quoted words show more clearly than anything else could, the object of the War Department in instituting and carrying on these camps. It is the desire to educate the students in all the great universities and colleges and in other institutions to a better understanding of the necessity for adequate preparation for war on the part of our Government and the importance of accurate knowledge of military conditions in the country.

The students are to be instructed in the theoretical principles of tactics, which will be explained in informal talks by the officers. They will learn military map and road-making; how to handle rifles and ammunition, and everything else pertaining to military activity. They will attend drills and go on practice marches; learn how to make and break camp, and take care of themselves when thrown upon their own resources. They will be instructed in personal hygiene and camp sanitation, and how to handle themselves and subordinates in tent and field. In addition, they will be taught the uses and duties of the different arms and branches of the service.

CAMP EXPENSES AND RECREATIONS

Of course, the cost of this camp-life is an interesting feature. The Government furnishes everything in the way of camp-equip-



GENERAL WOOD WITH THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OFFICERS

ment, arms, etc. The students must pay their fare to and from the camps, and pay \$3.50 per week for subsistence, or \$17.50 for the period. The students must furnish their clothing, which consists of a suit of olive-drab cotton, one pair of extra breeches, hat, leggings, and two olive-drab cotton shirts. The cost of this equipment is from \$5 to \$10, according to the quality of the goods. Details regarding the outfit will be furnished to the students designated to go to the camps. Five weeks is the period fixed as the time the students shall remain in camp. They will be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the officers, and cannot leave without good reason. They are to live wholesome lives in well-cared-for camps, in a healthy climate, near streams or lakes where there are good swimming facilities, and will



LEHIGH UNIVERSITY'S REPRESENTATION AT THE GETTYSBURG CAMP—PRESIDENT H. S. DRINKER SEATED IN FRONT CENTER



FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL

be given ample means for recreation. They will engage in real military work, however, and it will not be a five weeks' lark or play spell. Students will not be limited to one term in the camps, but as long as they are eligible they will be permitted to attend. The more experienced and efficient will be made non-commissioned officers in the companies which will be organized at all camps.

The location of the camps will depend upon finding suitable sites with wood, water, and sufficient open fields for drills, in a healthful summer climate, and near enough the educational institutions whence the students will come to encourage attendance. One camp will be located near Burlington, Vt.; another at Monterey, Cal., and one at Spokane, Wash. It is expected that another site will be selected for the Middle West and

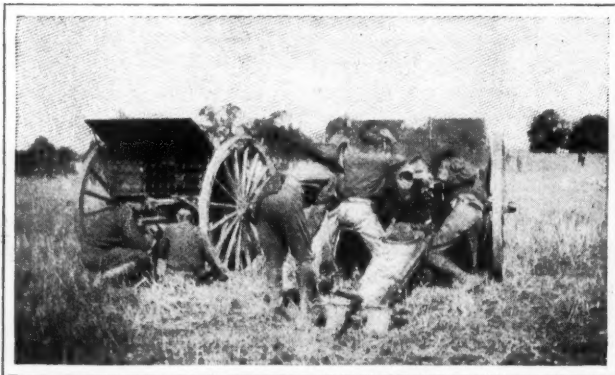
one in the mountains of Virginia for the South Atlantic States.

ATTITUDE OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Almost without exception the leading educators of the country have endorsed the military student camps. President Drinker, of Lehigh, after spending some time at the experimental camp at Gettysburg, wrote a most enthusiastic endorsement of the system. Among others who have given hearty approval or encouragement are President Hibben of Princeton, President Hadley of Yale, President Lowell of Harvard, President Nichols of the Virginia Military Institute, President Denny of Alabama, President Hutchins of Michigan, President Finley of the University of New York, President Wheeler of California, President Maclaurin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

President Bryan of Indiana, President Vincent of Minnesota, President Garfield of Williams College, Chancellor McCormick of the University of Pittsburgh, President Stockton of George Washington University, and President Sharp of Tulane University of Louisiana. Not only has President Wilson given his approval, but former President Taft has expressed the earnest hope that the system will succeed.

So interested were the



ARTILLERY PRACTICE

students attending the summer camp of 1913 large summer homes, or those who can travel that they formed an organization for which abroad, or who can spend money liberally they adopted the name "The Society of for their boys while they go to seashore and the National Reserve Corps of the United States." Seven college presidents, all of whom have expressed cordial interest in the plan of holding these summer camps, have consented to act as an advisory committee of the student organization. They are Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Lowell of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Denny of Alabama, Hutchins of Michigan, Nichols of Virginia Military Institute, and President Drinker of Lehigh. The students, recognizing the active interest which President Drinker had taken in the camps, having become personally acquainted with him during his visits to the camps at Gettysburg and Mount Gretna, elected him president of the new organization. The following student-members of the camps were chosen as an executive committee: Hugh A. Murrill, Virginia Military Institute; Charles D. Gentsch, Western Reserve University; Hervey B. Perrin, Yale; Francis R. Larvell, Yale; R. Gellon, to them in the future. Coming out of the University of California; George H. Gaston, Jr., Princeton. Mr. Gaston was elected secretary and treasurer.



G. H. GASTON, A PRINCETON STUDENT AT GETTYSBURG CAMP

mountain resorts do not worry about what to do with the boy when he comes home for vacation. The very poor, likewise, do not worry, because the boy must go to work if on the farm, or into the factory or shop if in the city or town. But the average family is always at a loss as to how to give the college boy on vacation a good time without too much expense; to afford him recreation and outdoor life; and to avoid having him spend his time about the streets and shops, cheap theaters and the "movies."

It would seem that the military student camps have solved the problem for a large majority of parents. The young men will have an outdoor life, recreation, and be under discipline, at the same time receiving instruction of a most valuable character. They will be taught how to care for themselves, care for a camp, care for accoutrements, besides military instruction which will be of great value

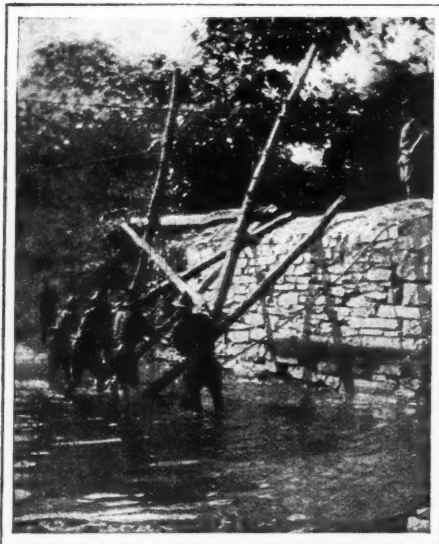
to them in the future. Coming out of the military camps the young men would have a few weeks of unrestricted and unhampered vacation, which would give them the real holiday before they returned to college.

SOLVING VACATION PROBLEMS

The point of view of parents of students will have much to do with the success of the new scheme. Without regard to the beneficial effect upon the future military policy of the country it would seem that the parents of college boys would heartily welcome an opportunity for "disposing of" or "taking care of" such boys for at least seven weeks of their summer vacation. Counting the time going and coming and the time required for preparation and also the time spent in camp, about seven weeks should be consumed.

The most trying time of the college career of a youth—trying for his parents—is the vacation period. Very rich people, with

In this connection it may be pointed out how successful is the vacation period for young men at the military and naval academies. When graduation or commencement week is over at West Point the cadets are sent to the country on a military camping expedition. They learn a certain kind of military duty, but it is not of the grilling kind they have had for eight months. They have recreation and opportunities for some leisure. And all the time they are under discipline. After June Week at Annapolis the midshipmen go on a practice cruise of three months, where they are taught much that they must know as officers of the Navy, but which is easy compared to the severe



PRACTICE IN BRIDGE-BUILDING

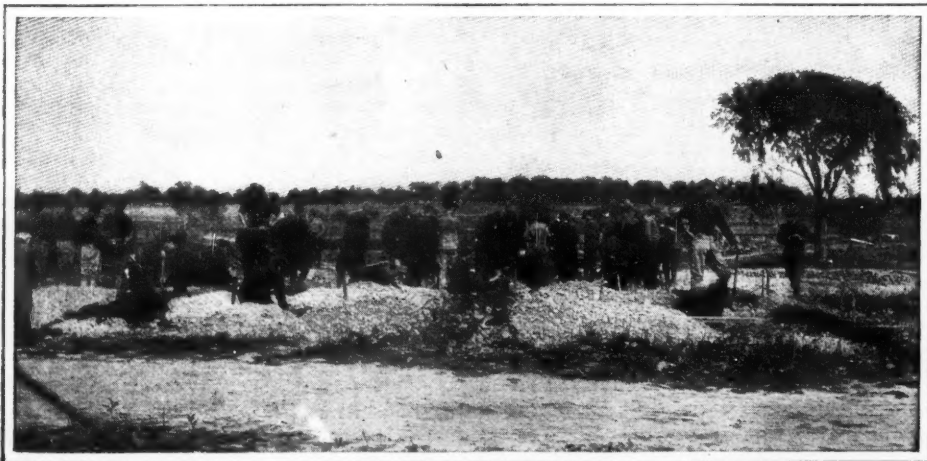
course of study they have had for eight months. They are out on the open sea a great deal, and sometimes the cruise takes them to Europe, where they see the people of foreign lands and have opportunities to visit the capitals of the Old World. During the three months the midshipmen are under discipline and the control of officers. At the end of the cruise they have a month's leave unhampered and without restrictions. That month is one of pure enjoyment and is the bright spot in each year.

Parents of students at these Government academies are well aware that the vacation period of these boys is much better under

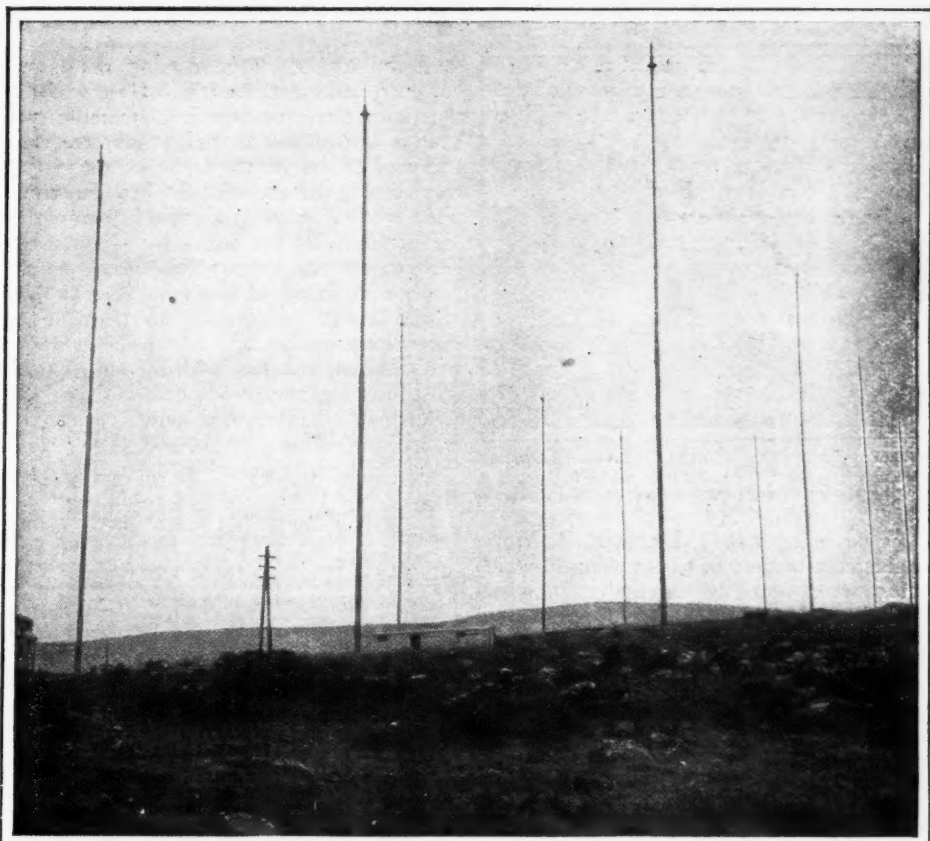
the regulations of those institutions than it would be if the young men had four months of unrestricted vacation. Under the system of student-camps proposed by the War Department, and approved so generally by the college presidents, the college vacation problem in many families will be solved.

CORRECTING MILITARY HISTORY

From the military standpoint the camps must result in great benefit. There is to-day a wonderful lack of knowledge concerning the military affairs of the nation and the manner in which men are trained to be soldiers. Military history, as it has been taught for nearly a century, has been in the direction of minimizing all shortcomings, mistakes, defeats, and losses, and at the same time painting in glowing colors the success of our arms. It has been supposed that patriotism is best inculcated by that method of national self-deception, but the modern idea among military men is to tell the facts as they occurred, and not attempt to palliate or mitigate the mistakes which have made the beginning of every war little short of criminal on account of the loss of life and treasure they uselessly entailed. This is not to be all brought about by the student military camps, but it is expected that these students, who will be the leading men of thought and action in the future, will be correctly informed as to our military history and our military necessities, and that they will also receive a sufficient amount of military instruction and training to enable them to take their places as officers of volunteers if the nation should call for their services.



STUDENTS' DIGGING TRENCHES



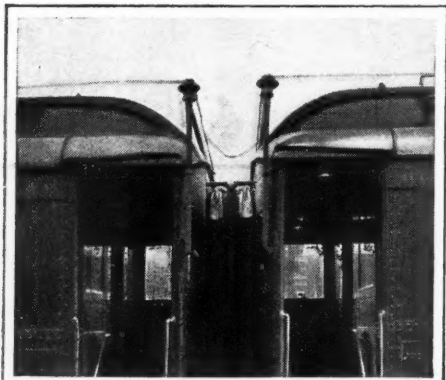
THE TEN MASTS WHICH HOLD ALOFT THE AERIALS OF THE NEW WIRELESS STATION NEAR CARNARVON, WALES, WHICH IS TO WORK WITH A SIMILAR MARCONI STATION IN NEW JERSEY—A PART OF THE WORLD CIRCUIT

THE "WIRELESS" GIRDLING OF THE EARTH

BY J. F. SPRINGER

THERE is a story which runs something like this: Two friends, an Egyptologist and an Assyriologist, were talking archaeology one day, when the Egyptologist put forth the proposition that the ancient Egyptians must certainly have been familiar with telegraphy—perhaps not precisely the Morse system, but still something similar and equivalent to what we have had for half a century. He claimed telegraphy for Egypt, saying, "The bits of wire which have been discovered there prove my contention." "That is a fine argument," said the Assyriologist, "and a similar one enables me to prove to you from the entire absence of all remains of wire in the ruins of Assyrian and Babylonian constructions that these ancient peoples must have had 'wireless.'"

But the Assyriologist was wrong, and for a reason additional to that, perhaps, which the reader may have in mind. It is not correct to assume that with the new telegraphy wire is totally eliminated from consideration. "Wireless" requires wire,—not a great deal perhaps, but still some. In the great receiving station now being erected for the Marconi Company at Belmar, N. J., two one-mile lengths of silicon-bronze wire are to be arranged horizontally in two parallel straight lines at a height of 400 feet above the ground. These aerials, as they are called, will become a vital part of the receiving device. At New Brunswick, N. J., thirty miles distant, thirty or more such wires will become an essential part of a great transmitting station.



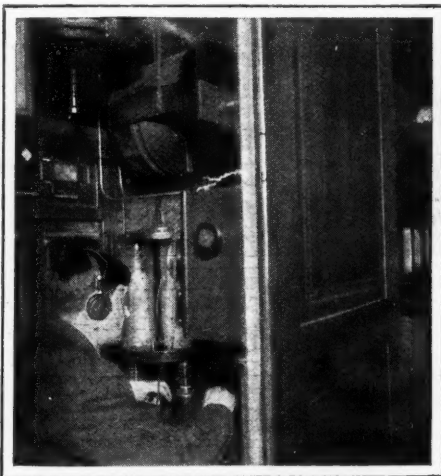
WIRELESS "ANTENNÆ" ON A LACKAWANNA TRAIN
(Messages are sent from the train while in motion to the Lackawanna stations at Binghamton and Scranton)

As far back as 1842, Dr. S. F. B. Morse originated a method of telegraphing in which wires were partially eliminated. Embarrassed by the failure of a demonstration of his ordinary system between Governor's Island and Castle Garden occasioned by the breaking of his submerged conductors by a passing vessel, he conceived of a method which should dispense with such wires, and with this end in view experimented successfully on the Susquehanna River. A telegraph line was erected along one side of the river and another along the opposite side. In the midst of the one line, he placed a receiving station; and in the midst of the other, a battery and transmitting apparatus. If submerged, insulated connecting wires had been used to join the termini of the land wires, he would have had a complete circuit of the ordinary type. But he wished to avoid the use of wires passing through the water; so he terminated the two wires along

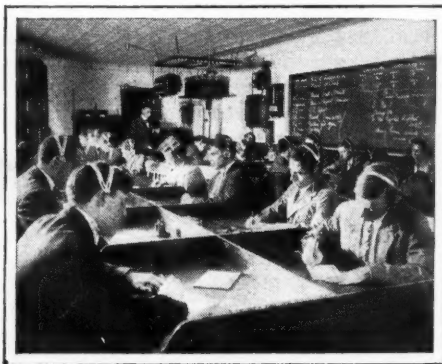
shore by copper plates, putting the latter, however, beneath the water. He discovered that with this arrangement of metallic conductors it was possible to transmit the electric current despite the fact that the circuit was interrupted at two points by the river. That is to say, a message could be sent across the stream in the absence of wire connections between the two sides. This then is an example of wireless telegraphy. It is in fact typical of the numerous efforts made to effect transmission by conduction—without wires indeed, but still with the aid of some substitute for them. None of these ever resulted in anything having real commercial value.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "RADIATIONS"?

Wireless telegraphy of the present day operates in an entirely different manner. It



WIRELESS OPERATOR ON A TRAIN



THE MARCONI WIRELESS SCHOOL—STUDENTS PRACTISING THE CONTINENTAL CODES
(Wireless messages are taken through telephone receivers)

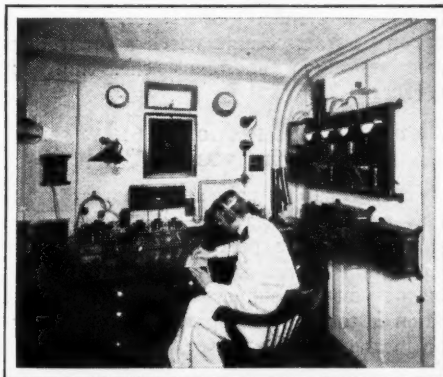
depends upon the possibility of sending out electric energy as light and heat are sent forth from the surface of the sun. It has in fact been found possible to radiate electric energy, to send it forth in the form of what may be termed "waves," having the same wonderful velocity as that possessed by the "waves" of light—186,000 miles per second. Essentially, the successful commercial systems of to-day consist in generating such radiant waves of electric energy and in receiving them in a responsive manner. It has been customary to radiate the outgoing lines of activity indifferently in nearly all directions. Mr. Marconi has, however, developed a method of largely concentrating the radiation along a single line—or perhaps

it is really more accurate to say, along or within a single plane. This is the *directional* system.

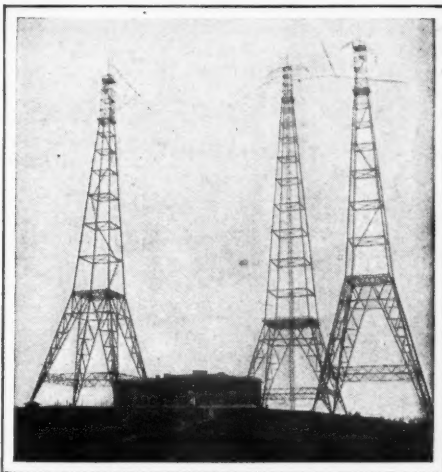
The electric waves are frequently spoken of as Hertzian waves from their discoverer, Prof. Henry R. Hertz of Bonn. Prof. J. Clerk Maxwell of Cambridge, England, had previously deduced their existence from theoretical considerations; but Professor Hertz in 1888 actually produced them. They are conceived as existing in the *ether*, the hypothetical substance with which physicists have filled interplanetary and interstellar space and which they assume to penetrate among the ultimate particles of matter. If light and electricity are indeed propagated by waves, then some such substance seems necessary in order that we may preserve our logical balance. We could hardly conceive of *waves* of light coming to us from the sun across 93,000,000 miles of absolutely empty space. On the other hand, if one does not wish to commit himself to the hypothesis of the ether, he may speak of the transmission of light and electricity as accomplished in the form of radiations, leaving the question undetermined whether these proceed by waves in the ether or by the projection of some form of material particle. Although one may not say a great deal when he speaks of radiations, yet he has the merit of remaining pretty well within the boundaries of ascertained knowledge.

LOSS OF INTENSITY IN LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION

It seems that the electric radiations behave similarly to other forms of radiated matter and energy. That is, they appear to proceed in right lines under ordinary conditions; and they may be reflected or refracted. Pre-



THE WIRELESS OPERATING ROOM ABOARD THE WHITE STAR LINER "OLYMPIC"



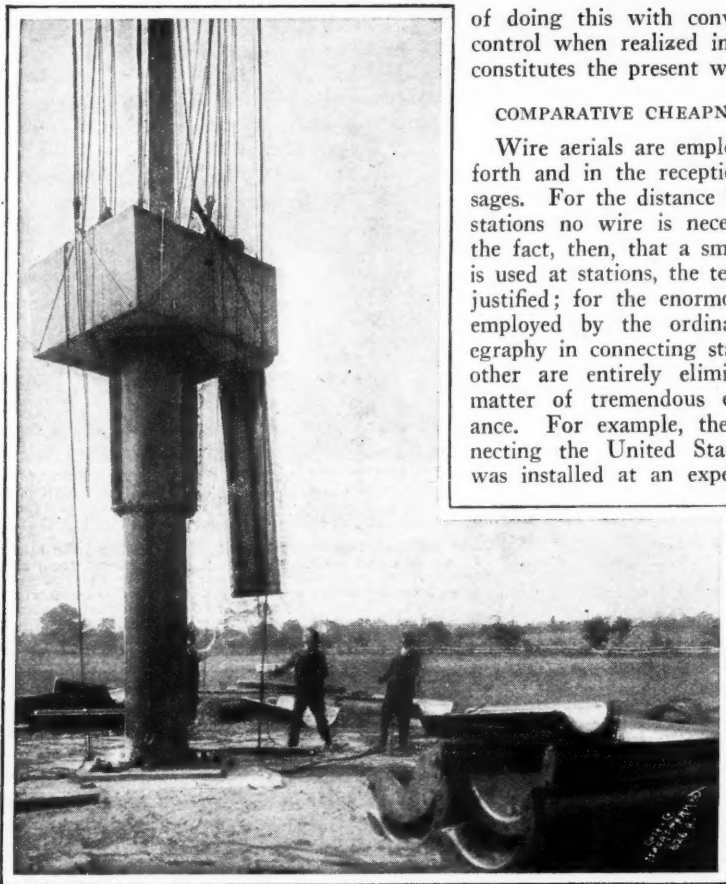
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S WIRELESS STATION AT ARLINGTON, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

(One of these towers is 650 feet high and the other two 450 feet each. The antennae are strung from the tallest tower to the other two. All our naval vessels will eventually be moved by the use of these towers. An even larger station is to be erected at Panama, which will have regular communication with the Arlington station.)

sumably, the intensity decreases in a ratio that varies inversely as the square of the distance. This is the law observed by sound, light, and heat. If we stop a moment to realize its significance, we shall readily comprehend the difficulties of long-distance transmission. Under this law, the intensity of an impulse sent out from the great Government station at Arlington, Va., near Washington, D. C., will be four times as great at the distance of 100 miles as at the distance of 200 miles. The incoming message received by a ship 3000 miles away will be $\frac{1}{900}$ as faint as by one at the distance of 100 miles. It may very well be that surrounding conditions will modify the law of decrease in intensity. Nevertheless, under the best of circumstances, it requires the generation of enormous impulses to reach out over a distance equal to one-eighth of the terrestrial circumference with sufficient strength to affect the receiving apparatus.

THE SENDING OF MESSAGES

Once we have a stream of impulses generated at a transmitting station and received at a receiving station, we have the basis of intelligent communication. All we have now to do is to provide a means of conveniently interrupting and resuming the continuity of the stream of impulse and to arrange between the operators a code of



THE PROCESS OF ERECTING THE GREAT STEEL MASTS FOR THE MARCONI STATION AT BELMAR, N. J. (SEE PAGE 332)

of doing this with convenience and under control when realized in the concrete form constitutes the present wireless development.

COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS OF WIRELESS

Wire aerials are employed in the sending forth and in the reception of wireless messages. For the distance intervening between stations no wire is necessary. In spite of the fact, then, that a small amount of wire is used at stations, the term wireless is fully justified; for the enormous lengths of wire employed by the ordinary system of telegraphy in connecting stations with one another are entirely eliminated. This is a matter of tremendous commercial importance. For example, the cable system connecting the United States with Honolulu was installed at an expense of about \$20,-

000,000; while the cost of wireless stations capable of transmitting and receiving messages over the same spatial interval amounted to only \$500,000. It is said that the expenses of up-keep and operation for the two systems have about the same relation to each other. That is to say, the

signals, the signals being made up of various groupings of interruptions and resumptions. Thus, we may agree that a minute resumption when followed by a longer resumption (—) shall be regarded as the letter a; that a long resumption followed by three short ones in succession (— ---) shall represent b; and so on. It matters not whether the message made up of code letters is received by the ear, or whether a recorder translates it into dashes and dots—all that is necessary is an agreed-upon code made up of longs and shorts, whether sounds, marks, or what not.

It is possible to-day to create a succession of long and short electric impulses at one point which will result in the creation of a second and corresponding succession of long and short impulses at a separated point, even though the two points be as far apart as Washington and London. The possibility

first cost, maintenance, and operation of a wireless station can be secured for about 2.5 per cent. of the money required for the same items in connection with the regulation cable system. Of course, the inauguration of trans-oceanic wireless connections must result in enormous cheapening of messages.

THE NEW DUPLEX STATIONS IN NEW JERSEY AND WALES

The wires to be used at Belmar are quite small and insignificant as to weight. And yet, a very large part of the construction work at this station is concerned in the erection of suitable supports. This particular station is the receiving part of a duplex station located in New Jersey, which will work with a similar station in Wales. To hold up in proper position the two little wires, six great tubular steel towers are in course of

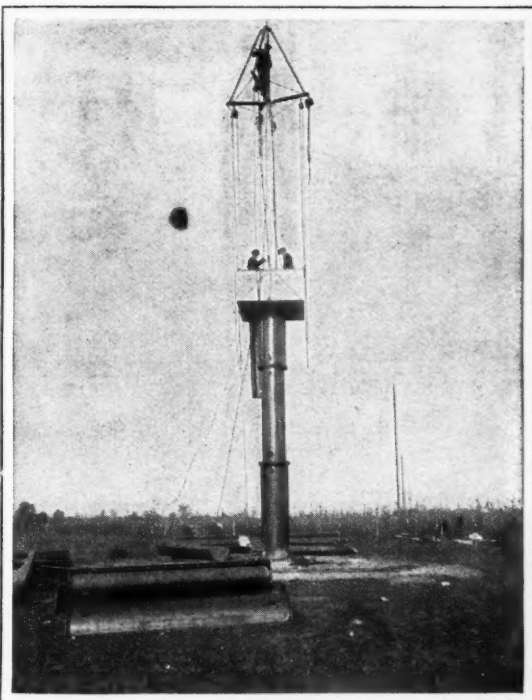
erection. These towers are each provided with a heavy concrete foundation in the form of a cube ten feet on a side. From the upper surface of the foundation to the top of the steelwork of a tower will be 370 feet. A wooden mast will rise from the interior of the uppermost tubes and project upwards thirty or thirty-five feet further. The six towers, a fifth of a mile apart, are being built in single file. Their locations are points on the great circle of the earth which passes through Belmar and the Welsh station; so that the bronze aerials will lie on the shortest line connecting the two points. The transmitting aerials in Wales will also lie on this same line. The result of this arrangement, it is confidently expected, will be an increased certainty in transmission and a reduced consumption of electric energy. The station at Belmar is to work with Wales and Wales only. (See the picture on page 327.)

AROUND THE EARTH BY WIRELESS

The stations in New Jersey and Wales form part of what is to be a gigantic telegraphic girdle of the earth. Other stations in Egypt and India, and at Yokohama¹, Honolulu and San Francisco, are either under construction or in contemplation. With perhaps two exceptions, the intervals are to be traversed by wireless methods. Between San Francisco and the New Jersey station, the usual telegraphic processes will be employed; and possibly also between Wales and Egypt. Upon completion of the seven or eight great wireless stations, it will be possible to send a message from any one around the earth and back again to the point of starting.

Most of the stations will be duplex—that is, the station will work with the nearest one on the east and also with the nearest one on the west. There will thus be four portions to each of these stations—two transmitting and two receiving installations.

At New Brunswick the number of aerials to be supported amounts to thirty or more, requiring a double line of towers. When it is remembered that eighteen or twenty enormously tall towers are required for a



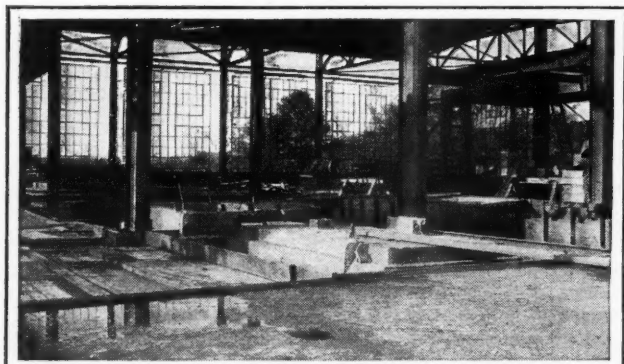
HOW THE MAST GROWS

complete one-way station, and that the majority of the seven are to be two-way stations requiring a double number, it will readily be seen that the construction of a wireless world circuit is a considerable undertaking. However, all that we have been considering is really only a part of the construction necessary. Operating buildings must be erected; and, because the stations are ordinarily distant from built up regions, extensive accommodations for the operating force must be provided. Thus, at Belmar, a small hotel is being erected besides one or two dwelling houses in addition to the operating building proper. The number of men employed at New Brunswick will be small for the reason that the human operation of the transmission to Wales will be chiefly done at Belmar. The operating keys for the wireless transmission of messages to Wales will indeed be located at New Brunswick; but these keys will be automatically worked by telegraph wires controlled by operators at the Belmar station.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INTERFERENCE

As already said, the towers will stand on a great circle passing through the Welsh station. At Belmar, the line of direction of the aerials will be $50^{\circ} 15' 21''$ east of north,

¹ There may be changes made in the location of one or two of the stations. Thus, it is possible that Hong-Kong may be selected instead of Yokohama.



CONDENSER ROOM OF THE MARCONI POWER HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

(The condenser is the heart of the system, or the pump which starts the oscillating waves on their course)

and so the energy coming into this station from Wales will pass over but a small stretch of land. Similarly, the line of outgoing energy will cut across Manhattan Island, and so traverse land for but a small fraction of the total distance. As it is desired to transmit and receive simultaneously, the powerful discharges of energy at New Brunswick would operate to confuse the faint incoming impulses at Belmar, if sufficient precautions against interference were not taken. One of the precautions consists in the relative locations of the two stations with respect to Wales. The line of most powerful discharge at New Brunswick follows the great circle passing through that station and the receiving station in Wales. The line of least discharge is, accordingly, at right angles to this great circle. It is on this perpendicular line that the station at Belmar is located.

However, the designers have not rested content with this arrangement as sufficient by itself to overcome or prevent interference. At Belmar, an aerial is to be set up which will lie along the line connecting this station with the one at New Brunswick. It is expected that this aerial will absorb a large proportion of any stray impulses coming in from the New Brunswick transmitting station, and so prevent them from interfering with the incoming impulses grown faint from the trip across the Atlantic Ocean. But so important is non-interference that a third provision for it is made. The waves sent out from New Brunswick in the direction of the Welsh coast will be made to differ very considerably in length from those coming into the receiving station at Belmar. The receiving appa-

ratus at this last point is "attuned" to the waves which it is intended to receive, and is consequently out of "harmony" with those emitted from New Brunswick. There are thus three distinct provisions against interference. The reason for such elaborate precautions turns on the fact that the impulses which might otherwise come in at Belmar from New Brunswick are presumably vastly more powerful than those coming in from Wales. A further probable reason is that the impulses to be de-

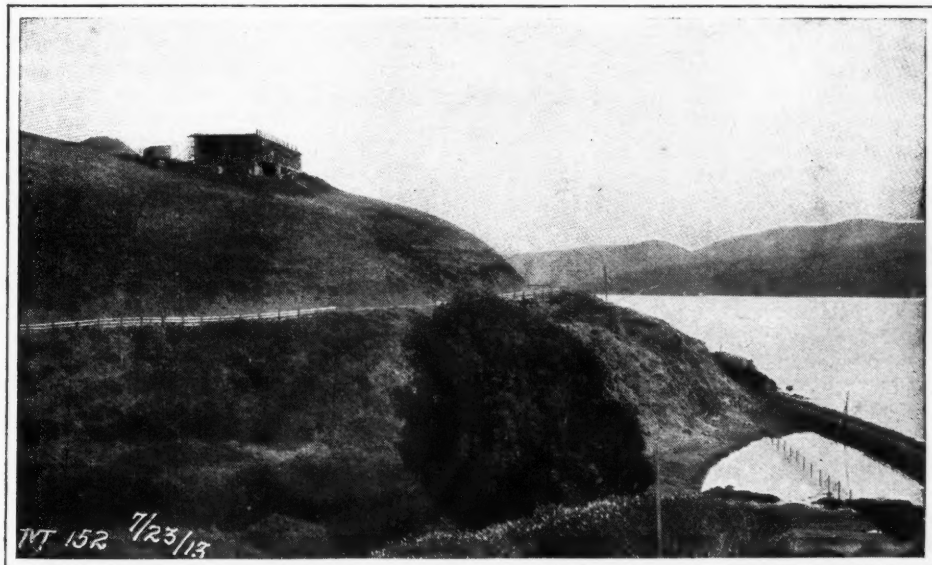
tected are no doubt so weak that no interference should be permitted, whether weak or strong.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TOWERS

The building construction involves nothing of especial interest, but the erection of the steel towers is a matter worthy of our attention. They are great tubes of steel. At Belmar, the lower half of each tower is being given a diameter of thirty inches. The upper half will measure six inches less. The whole is built up of many pieces bolted together. Two semi-circular shells, each ten feet high, are bolted together along vertical flanges to make a section, and the sections are secured to each other by bolts binding together horizontal flanges. A diaphragm having a square hole is placed between sections, thus separating the horizontal flanges from actual contact.

The tower is not put together and then set up; but the pieces are bolted into their exact final positions one by one. The method of getting these in place and providing the workmen with a suitable platform is quite novel. It is illustrated by the photographs reproduced on the two preceding pages.

We will suppose that the first two sections have been built in place and that consequently the tubular tower has risen to the height of twenty feet. Inside the tower is a wooden mast forty or fifty or more feet high. It fits not too tightly in the square holes of the diaphragms and is thus held erect. Near its upper end are arranged four horizontal arms. From these is swung a kind of circular balcony, which may be raised and lowered by the workmen on it by simply working the chains and hoisting



THE OPERATING HOUSE AT MARSHALLS, CAL.—THE KEY WHICH CONTROLS WIRELESS COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PACIFIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES AND HONOLULU

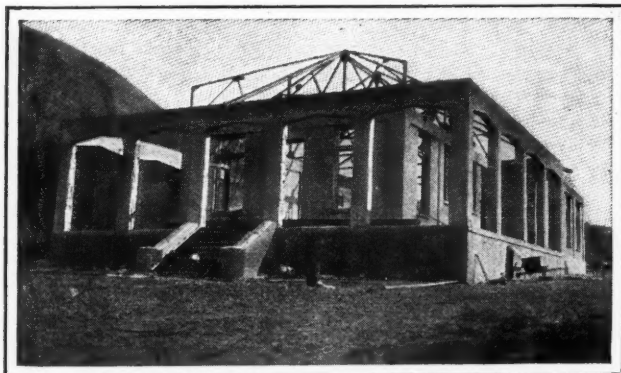
blocks concerned in the support of the balcony or cage.

The semi-circular steel shells are hoisted by means of a fifth hoisting block, secured to the wooden mast. When such a piece is first raised to a point above its final destination and then lowered a little to its position, the men in the cage place it and partially secure it onto the top of the unfinished tower. The companion piece is similarly brought to position, when the whole is securely bolted up. The tower is now complete to a level ten feet higher than before.

It will accordingly be necessary to raise the wooden mast a distance of ten feet and secure it, in order to enable the workmen to go ahead with the next "story." The method of doing this is one of the most interesting and novel concerned in the whole construction. At or near the bottom of the mast, inside the tubular tower, a grooved wheel, or sheave, is fixed. A steel rope runs in the groove, passing upwards on opposite sides of the mast and lying in vertical grooves arranged in it. Grooved wheels, temporarily secured to the top of the tower, provide means for guiding the two halves of the rope downwards. On one side, the rope will be secured; on the other it will be run around another grooved wheel near the ground and off horizontally to a hoisting engine. When the drum of the hoisting engine is turned, winding in the rope, the mast will be lifted. A steel bar passed

through holes in the walls of the tower and another hole through the wood of the mast serves to support the latter in its various positions. However, at the very beginning, the bottom of the mast rests on a steel plate to which the lowermost circular flange is bolted. This plate is liable to have more or less cement on its upper surface, left there when the top of the foundation block was finished off. The writer was a witness of the embarrassment which arose upon one occasion when the mast was securely gripped by the cement and would not budge when the hoisting engine attempted to make the lift. This was tried and that. Finally, after chipping away cement, which was awkwardly reached by a tool through the holes provided for the supporting bar, the mast was sufficiently freed to enable the engine to effect the hoist.

When operations have been carried on, section by section, until finally the topmost steel section is bolted in place, the wooden mast is left in position to form the final thirty or thirty-five feet of the tower. The insulating device which is employed to support the bronze aerials is hung from an arm on either side of the wooden mast. The aerials, one on either side, are not gripped at the points of support as is the case with ordinary telegraph wires, but lie in the grooves of metal wheels, and are consequently free to expand and contract. As the points of support are a thousand feet apart and the



OPERATING BUILDING OF THE NEW STATION AT HONOLULU
(Koko Head Volcano in the background at the left)

variation in temperature may amount to one hundred or more degrees, Fahrenheit, this provision for ease of movement would seem to be important. The ends of the wires towards Wales are firmly secured in a fixed position. The other ends are attached to wires of a different material which run over one or two grooved wheels to weights which put a certain definite strain upon the aerials—no more, no less, whatever the temperature.

What has been said of the method of erecting the towers and supporting the aerials at Belmar applies pretty closely to the same matters at New Brunswick, except at this point the towers are larger in diameter, are set up in a double row, and the numerous aerials are, for the most part at least, carried by insulators hanging from transverse supports extending from each tower to a companion tower with which it is abreast.

While the towers are fairly stiff and strong, yet the stiffness and strength would be quite insufficient to maintain them through the vicissitudes of the storms to which they are necessarily exposed. Accordingly, steel guy ropes are employed to give the necessary support. The guys for a single tower are arranged on four sides, ninety degrees apart as one circles around. The anchorages at the ground level are four great blocks of concrete. From each a number of guy ropes extend to various levels of the tow-

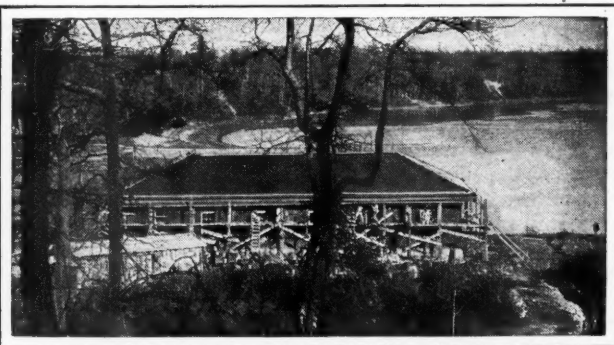
er. At Belmar, five ropes correspond to each block; at New Brunswick, eight. These ropes are made of very fine steel and are one inch in diameter. Some of the towers require more than two miles of such rope each.

It is very necessary that the guy ropes should not get to vibrating in unison or nearly in unison with the vibrations of the aerials. Consequently, it was deemed advisable to break them up into lengths short enough to avoid this. The

ropes are, accordingly, not continuous. The short lengths have interposed between them at junction points great big blocks of porcelain. The junction is so made that the porcelain is not put under a tensile stress, for which it is, of course, unsuited.

THE GERMAN SYSTEMS

There are, in addition to Marconi connections already established and now being provided for, two German lines of communication between Germany and the United States, of which the one is in actual operation and the other is undergoing final preparations for service. Both of these involve extraordinarily long distances. By the Telefunken system, communication is had between Nauen (near Berlin) and Sayville, Long Island, N. Y.; by the Goldschmidt system, a message was recently sent from a station near Hanover in Germany to Tuckerton on the lower New Jersey coast. This message came a distance calculated to be 4062.5 miles.



OPERATING HOUSE AT BELMAR, N. J., UNDER CONSTRUCTION

(At this point all messages will be handled. The receiving aerials start at this building and run back a mile and a quarter. Here, also, by means of land line and relays, the electrical waves are controlled that emanate from the aerials of the transmitting station thirty miles away)

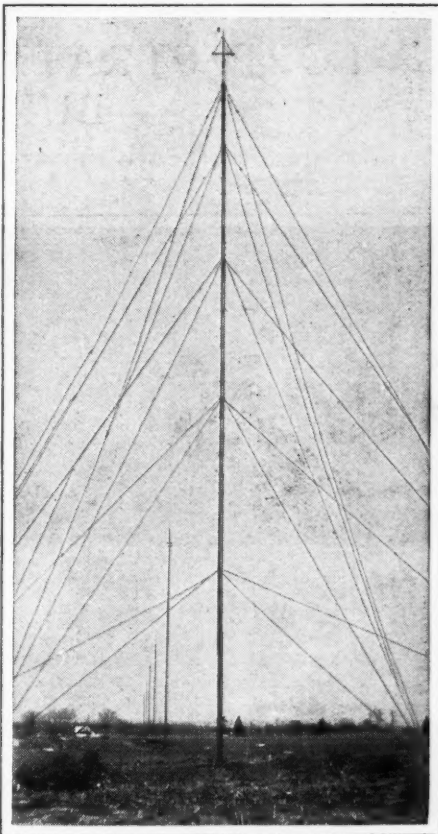
It was a word from Emperor William to the American executive, and is reported to have read as follows:

PRESIDENT WILSON, WASHINGTON: I send you my best greetings, hoping that the wireless communication will become a new link between our countries.
WILHELM.

The message came in one leap from Germany to the United States. It was received at Tuckerton and then transmitted to Washington by more ordinary methods. The reply was sent by cable, as the Tuckerton station was not yet prepared for transmission. This message was sent from Germany on January 27, 1914, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The distances covered by both the German systems are enormous, amounting, in fact, to leaps of nearly one-fourth the circuit of the globe at an average latitude of about $46\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The longitude of Berlin is about $13\frac{1}{3}$ degrees east of Greenwich; that of Sayville is about 73 degrees west: so that the total is about $86\frac{1}{3}$ degrees.

It is well known that wireless radiations are more effective when they pass over the surface of water than over that of land. But these German systems both include a large section of land transmission, the European stations of both being located in the heart of Prussia. Apparently, it is not going to be essential in long-distance operation to have the communicating stations on the sea coast. The penetrating power of the long waves seems equal to the problem of getting through an extended region of the busiest part of Europe. It is certainly a marvelous fact that a radiation of any kind can be set up in the vicinity of Berlin and yet be strong enough when it reaches the New Jersey coast, 4000 miles away, after having passed across western Germany, across the southern part of Holland, across northern Belgium and a small part of France, in addition to the passage across the Atlantic—it is marvelous that the waves should still be strong enough to enter the receiving apparatus at Tuckerton and there manifest themselves in the form of an intelligent message to President Wilson. But whether we understand it or not, and whether the radiations proceed as waves or not, the great fact remains that a stream of impulses in Germany is capable of creating a corresponding stream of impulses here. If the transmitted stream constitutes an intelligent message, so will the received stream.

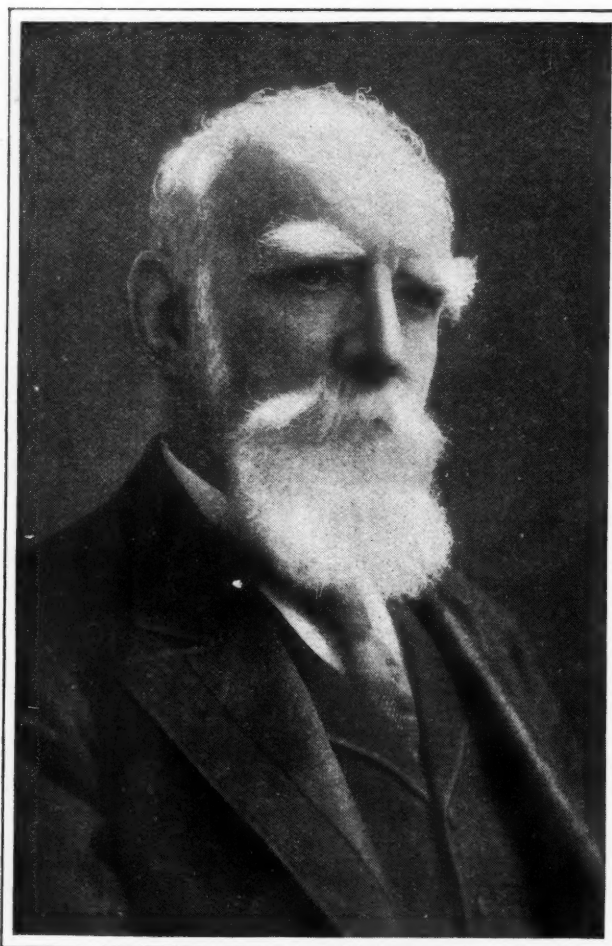


THE LINE OF SIX MASTS AT BELMAR, N. J.
(The Belmar station is now completed)

The station at Tuckerton is one of the greatest in the world. The tall towers rise to heights of about 825 feet in order to support the aerials at the desired level. Unlike the tubular towers of the Marconi Company at Belmar and New Brunswick, these are skeleton structures. At the base, the towers come to a point, or rather, converge upon a steel ball. The ball in turn is carried by a steel base. Intervening between the metal base and the concrete foundation are blocks of glass, thus insulating the entire tower from the ground. As at Belmar, the upright position is maintained by means of guy ropes secured to suitable anchorages. These are joined to the tower at four levels—three guy ropes in a circuit. Half of the ropes are said to be three inches in diameter, and half of them two and one-half inches. And this heaviness of the guys we may credit when we think of the height of the towers.

LORD STRATHCONA: EMPIRE BUILDER

BY AGNES C. LAUT



LORD STRATHCONA, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

IT is a mistake to speak of Lord Strathcona as dead. For Canada his influence will never die; but his bodily dissolution marks the final transition of the Dominion from colony to over-seas empire. It is almost impossible for our hurried, short-lived, superficial generation to grasp the span of this man's life. He was born in 1820. That was the year when Alexander MacKenzie, the last of the great discoverers, died; so that

timber for ship-building. The whole country—an empire larger in area than Europe—was regarded as the fur-traders' realm in perpetuity. Canada meant Quebec, with a drift of a few hundred thousand population—less than a ward of New York—west of the Ottawa in what we now know as Ontario. Not two thousand whites were in what we now know as Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The company—as

Strathcona's life links us with the era of discovery in America. That was also the year when Lord Selkirk, the first of the colonizers of the West, died. It will be recalled that the Selkirk Colonists—Scotch Highlanders and disbanded Napoleonic Regiments—first settled on Red River, then drifted down the Mississippi as far as Des Moines and Dubuque and St. Louis, where their descendants are found as "first families" to this day, so that Strathcona really links discovery with colonization, and colonization with empire.

When Strathcona came to Canada, as Donald Alexander Smith, the whole country was a no-man's-land from the St. Lawrence River to the Columbia. Men did not even know boundaries west of Lake Superior. For instance, Selkirk's land grant from the Hudson's Bay Company extended far down in Minnesota. Not a bushel of wheat was exported. In fact, wheat was imported. The sole product of the country was fur, with occasional summer shipments of

the Indians called The Hudson's Bay fur traders, with emphasis on "The"—ruled all of Oregon as far south as California.

The span of the man's life is, perhaps, best expressed by saying that Strathcona was a contemporary of John McLaughlin, of Oregon. Before Upper and Lower Canada had been united, before the Civil War in the United States, before the Confederation of 1867, before American government had been set up in Oregon and California—Strathcona was at work, east in Labrador, north on the MacKenzie River, west on the Saskatchewan. When Hill and Kittson laid their plans for railroad construction in the Northwestern States, it was to Strathcona they came with their projects; and when the Canadian government planned its great transcontinental line to bind British Columbia with the Maritime Provinces—it was to Strathcona it came with its plans.

HIS SECRET OF SUCCESS—"HANGING ON"

I once asked him the secret of success. A smile twinkled beneath the bushy brows, that hid everything all his life long and revealed nothing. "Save half you earn," he answered slowly. "Look ahead; and hang on! Hang on! Never let go."

Afterwards, I asked the secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company, who at the time had been acting in that capacity for fifty years, what he thought of that answer. The little gentleman burst in an explosive laugh that shook the musty shades of the dingy old offices on Lime Street.

"Hang on! Ha-Ha," he laughed. "By George—I should say he has hung on! Why I remember the day—'71 or thereabout, and then again, 1885, when stock was lower than par, when it was a drug on the market—I remember the directors imploring Donald Smith to realize money by sacrificing their land. We could have realized 25 cents an acre from big British colonization companies. Smith set his face against it like flint. He scoffed at the very idea. He told them they would live to see their stock at a premium of 300 or 400 per cent. from the sales of that land—that it would sell at \$100 an acre if they would wait. They thought him a mad man; but they couldn't throw him out. There was no one with his mastery of detail to take his place; and time has seen his prophecies more than verified."

FINANCING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

I asked a railroad man, closely associated with Strathcona in the building of the Cana-

March—6

dian Pacific Railroad, what he considered the secret of his success. He thought a moment. Then he answered: "Donald Smith had the Scotch shrewdness that almost visualized the future. No—I don't mean a blind instinct; but he mastered every detail of a subject. Having done that, his knowledge gave him an almost prophetic foresight. Then he bought, bought low, when other men were scuttling to sell. Then he had the daring to go ahead in spite of all opposition. Once he had undertaken a thing, hell couldn't make him let go."

There followed an anecdote. It was in the days when a syndicate of Montreal capitalists, of whom Strathcona was chief, had taken over the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from the Dominion Government. As has happened in the building of almost every railroad in America, the cost was exceeding the estimates fabulously. Land could not be sold, or practically given away, at 25 cents an acre. The great land grants to the company were a locked asset, on which it could not borrow, for immigration had fallen to nothing; and money could not be borrowed on land which had no settlers.

The company was so close to the edge of a smash that it literally had not a dime to pay the weekly wages of the construction gangs. At one time a gang of Italian navvies in the Rockies surrounded the divisional contractor in his car and kept him pinned there with their knives out for forty-eight hours. Down on the Lake Superior division, Sir William Van Horne had circumvented circumstances by going to his friend, Frank Smith, the wholesaler of Toronto, and getting the provisions for the winter, "grub-staked" on a pure gamble of the company being able to meet the bills in spring. These provisions Van Horne had sledded in 700 miles from a railroad with a construction gang of several thousand men. It was a pretty good guess that if the men were once dumped 700 miles from a railroad in the wilds north of Lake Superior with plenty to eat, and if "40-degrees-below" weather set in—the men would stick it out and work through the winter, waiting for their wages till spring, rather than "foot it out" 700 miles. It is interesting to note here that Mann and MacKenzie, of Canada Northern fame, were, at this time, divisional contractors on the Canadian Pacific. They must have learned some valuable lessons on how to finance on nothing a year.

Well, the question was, if the company

couldn't sell lands, or raise money on notes, how were wages to be paid in the spring? Sir John Macdonald did not dare to back another loan for the company. Had he not granted it millions of acres of the best land in the world? Canadian Pacific stock at that time went begging at 48½, with nothing remotely resembling a dividend in sight for a hundred years. The wages were paid that winter by Strathcona and Mount Stephen mortgaging the last cent of their private resources for carrying expenses, while the company besieged the government for a loan. Strathcona, or Donald Smith, was, at this time, over sixty years of age. How many men do you know who at sixty years of age would dare their all on a gamble, from which every capitalist in the world shied? But Strathcona knew facts, knew the resources of the country he was backing; and he and Van Horne in the darkest days used to bet on the country some day having a population of a hundred million. But the time came—it was a mighty dark winter; times, desperately hard; no immigrants; Indian unrest in the West scaring capital off—when even Mount Stephen lost his iron nerve. There was one night when Mount Stephen, a man of the Montreal Bank, and every man jack of the company paced feverishly up and down a private room of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, wringing their hands.

"My God, George," one of them exclaimed, "what are we to do? If we don't get a loan through the House, we are not only totally ruined, but every bank in Canada will smash on our collateral."

That is, every man despaired but Donald Smith. His short, quick steps were heard pattering down the corridor. Mount Stephen opened the door and shut it behind him. His quick glance took in the panic of the despairing faces, and there flashed under the bushy brows, that revealed nothing and hid everything, the fury of a general balked on a field of battle.

"What's this?" he asked with terrible incivility and inexpressible scorn. "Is this a way to win the members to our cause? Will you win them, when you doubt yourselves? Instead of huddling here wringing your hands, get out—get out every man of you among the members! Refuse to take 'no' to our demand for a loan! Will you stand by and see Canada set back for twenty years?" And he was off in a flash back among the members. So was every man who had been despairing in that room. As the

world knows, wires flashed the news of the Riel uprising; and the money was hurriedly granted by Sir John Macdonald simply because the completion of the line was the sole means of forwarding the troops and crushing the rebellion. That is why if you asked Strathcona, or Mount Stephen, or Van Horne, which of the three should have the most credit for pushing the railroad to completion, each would disclaim any honor to himself or the others. Each would answer, "We didn't build the Canadian Pacific. Louis Riel, the rebel, built it." The first Riel rebellion of '71 compelled the newly federated Dominion to realize that East and West must be linked by an iron chain. In that first rebellion was born the first thought of a transcontinental line for Canada. The second Riel rebellion compelled the reluctant Canadian Government to advance the money for the road's completion.

EARLY DAYS IN LABRADOR

Perhaps the best way to let the average American realize what a period Strathcona's life spanned is to say that when he sailed for Labrador it took seven weeks to cross the Atlantic. Now it takes less than seven days. He told me the terrible hardships they endured on that first voyage. That such a man should have been permitted to pass away without giving an intimate autobiographical account of his life is nothing short of a national tragedy, and will leave uncontradicted the thousand apocryphal stories that have sprung up about him. The baseless nature of many of these stories will be self-evident on following the merest outline of his life. I have heard these stories in London, when they made my blood boil and I could refrain from insulting my hostess only by leaving her house—a hostess, perhaps, mouthing chimney-corner gossip while she was literally besieging Strathcona for a \$50,000 donation to some charity.

Strathcona, or Donald Alexander Smith, was born in 1820 in Moray, Scotland, of parents so poor they hardly had the wherewithal to clothe "the bairn." To his mother, Strathcona attributed much of his success; inasmuch as she taught him to save half of all he ever earned, though he began at eighteen on only \$100 a year. He had intended to join the East India Service; but family ties drew him to Canada. In the first place, he was related to that John Stuart so famous in Irving's "Astoria," as the leading spirit in Astor's fur-trade projects on the Pacific, and later a leading spirit in the North-

west Company and the Hudson's Bay Company on the Saskatchewan. Later, Mount Stephen—George Stephen—who was also a relative, came from a clerkship in a departmental store, London, to Montreal, where he built up a colossal fortune as a merchant and a banker. As a child, I used to know the man who was Mount Stephen's first roommate and partner in Montreal. He has told me that on no account did they ever permit themselves to spend more than \$18 a month on their combined living expenses in those early days. It is well for those who envy the results of success in wealth to ponder those figures.

So instead of joining the East India Service, at the age of eighteen, Donald Smith engaged with the Hudson's Bay Company at \$100 a year; and he was assigned to the bleakest, hardest, most desolate section of its empire—Labrador. I happened to visit Labrador in '98 and talked to old half-breeds and Indians who remembered him. Though sixty years had passed, he was still sending out what would equal two car-loads of clothing and food for his old dependants and the children of his old dependants. I set this fact down because I have often heard it stated that though Strathcona gave magnificently he only gave in a way to reflect credit on himself. Who knows of those dependants of his helped in Labrador? The memory of him there was of a man revered, feared, worshiped.

LIFE AS A TRADER

He has told me of his days there, when the ice-locked harbor barred out the spring ship and the fort was reduced almost to starvation, living only on dried fish and deer meat, without flour or salt for months at a time. He has told me how in long nights by the tallow-dip candle he has seen the wolves looking in the unshaded window of the little log hut where he lived. It was here that he contracted those almost abstemious habits of his later life. The enforced fasts, the rough fare, the long hours beginning at dawn and ending only when work was finished gave him a delicate stomach, which he had to pamper all his life. Half the time Strathcona ate no luncheon. Though the costliest wines were served on his table, he seldom partook of them; and to his eighty-sixth year he kept up the rigid long hours of work disciplined into him at this period. It was at this period he embodied into his life the adage, "He who rests out rusts out." Ordinarily, he awoke with the dawn. His

personal correspondence was finished before seven; his office correspondence before nine. The day was then given to real affairs; and he seldom ceased work before seven or nine at night.

There is a curious memory of him as a trader in Labrador. He would not keep books. If by spending all his time in trade, he could double, treble, quadruple returns, then he refused to waste time on work which "a semicolon" man, or "a red-ink man" could do. I think this characteristic marks all great captains of men. They master detail. They do not let it master them.

HIS MARRIAGE

It was in Labrador, if I mistake not, all apocryphal stories to the contrary, that Strathcona met his wife. She belonged to one of the most famous families in the old fur-trade aristocracy—the Hardistys. When barely out of the convent and little more than a child, according to the custom of the day, she was married to a son of another of the famous families—a family that founded the first educational institutions of the West; but this man was unworthy of the name he bore and unworthy of his wife. Unless I have been misinformed by Strathcona's old friends in Labrador, it was a tragically unhappy union. The man died of his own dissipation in the wilderness interior of Labrador. The widow and her little family—I forget whether there were one or two children from this union; certainly only one is living to-day—were left destitute. Strathcona married the girl widow. The only child from this union was the Hon. Mrs. Howard, whose son inherits Strathcona's title. The marriage was according to the chartered law of the company, according to the law of Canada, tested and validated in the courts in various trials over the estates of fur-traders. It is well to put this fact down plain and clean-cut, because around it cling many of the apocryphal stories.

TWO THOUSAND MILES BY DOG-TRAIN

For thirteen years, at the bleakest fur post in the company's empire, Strathcona served his apprenticeship to future greatness; and he served without union hours, for wages beginning at \$100 a year and never exceeding \$1500; and he saved. Put that fact down plain and clean-cut, too! We all remember the tragic death of Leonidas Hubbard trying to come out of Labrador. Well, young Donald Smith thought no more of coming down to Montreal, 2000 miles by

dog-train, in the teeth of the wildest Nor'easters, than we do of walking a block in New York on a windy day. Once his eyes went wrong—snow-blindness from fishing through glare ice and making long trips in the face of blizzards. He "dog-trained" down to Montreal in midwinter, had his eyes operated on, and in two days set out on the return journey. Sir George Simpson happened to be the resident governor for the company. He was famous for the drive he put into his men; but the man who set the pace and did not flinch went up to promotion as inevitably as the years went round. Sir George made careful note of this young fellow, who took 2000-mile trips in midwinter and quadrupled returns in the company's poorest section.

TRANSFERRED TO THE NORTHWEST

By 1861, the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs were becoming terribly confused in the Northwest. Oregon had been practically lost. New Caledonia or British Columbia, Manitoba or Red River—might both go the same way. A handful of colonists in each section was agitating for civil government. The natives were restive. The day of transition was at hand. A wise head was needed. Strathcona was transferred to the Northwest. I found his salary in the Minute Books of the Hudson's Bay Company running from 1851 to 1871, from \$2000 to \$7500. One of the old dog-train post carriers told me an episode of this era. I heard it round a camp-fire one night on the site of old Fort Pitt. In Edmonton I had had the privilege of meeting the widow of Lady Strathcona's brother and hearing rare tales of the old days. It was at the period when confederation was being arranged. My informant, the mail carrier—by dog-train, of course—brought word to Strathcona at Edmonton that Sir John Macdonald needed his advice at once regarding Manitoba's admission to the confederation. Strathcona was staying with his brother-in-law, later Senator Hardisty. It was midwinter, a terrific midwinter—no mistaking the nip of 40 degrees, or the gales that lashed it into the pit of your stomach and the marrow of your bones!

Hardisty said that if Strathcona could stand the journey he could. Hardisty got the dog-trains together and the swiftest runners; two sleighs with two teams of a dozen in each set of traces. From Edmonton to Fort Pitt they coursed over the wintry wastes; from Fort Pitt south to Carleton; from Carleton to Red River; from Red River to

Lake Superior; from Lake Superior to Montreal—changing runners and dogs at each fur-post, traveling by day and night, literally tied on their sleighs at night to keep from falling off, eating their meals on the sleighs. They exhausted a dozen dog-teams; but they reached Montreal in time. Hardisty fell almost unconscious in the house of a relative. He was put to bed and plied with rum. He slept without waking for forty-eight hours, and did not fully recover from the strain for six weeks. Not so Strathcona! He took a drink, not of rum, but of tea! Then he changed his clothes and hurried down to the conference of the powers. How did he do it? Don't ask! Look at the fire under the bushy brows!

THE RIEL REBELLION

From 1871 Donald Smith's life is national history. When Canada tried to establish civil government in Manitoba, the Metis, fearing loss of their lands, rose under Louis Riel in rebellion. Canada's governor of the new province of Manitoba did not dare enter the country. Donald Smith was sent in to pacify the Metis. He was held prisoner by Riel. He was present when Scott was shot in cold blood inside Fort Garry, or modern Winnipeg. His pleadings could not save Scott from the lunatic, Riel; but his influence undermined the wild leader so with the half-breeds that when General Wolseley arrived with the troops the rebels had fled.

AS RAILROAD BUILDER

If you ask where Strathcona served at this period, I can only answer—on the wing. One month finds him at Norway House, east of Lake Winnipeg; another, north of Edmonton on Athabasca Lake. Then, presto, he is in conference with Sir John Macdonald down in Ottawa! From 1874 to 1879, he was land commissioner for the company. In 1889 he was elected governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. From this date on his life was wrapped up with railroad-building and empire-building. He had been elected a member of the Dominion House for a Manitoba constituency in 1872—an election so riotous that police had to restore order—but later, when the scandal arose between the Pacific Railway and Sir John Macdonald's government he withdrew his support from Sir John. It was a terrible and bitter scene. Memories of it echo through the corridors at Ottawa to this day.

It was in 1877 that in conjunction with Hill, Kittson, and George Stephen, he bought

up the bankrupt St. Paul and Pacific Railroad of Minnesota to connect with the Canadian Pacific from Manitoba. Immigrants were pouring into Minnesota by the thousands. Hill was an expert at economical management. He came to New York and bought up the discarded rolling stock of Eastern roads. In a few years, the dividend from this investment netted each investor some five millions.

The most of men would have rested on their laurels here. He was now nearly sixty. Not so Smith! When the Canadian Government failed to "put over" the Canadian Pacific as a national road, Smith and his confrères took over the project. How nearly this second project came to the rocks has been hinted; but in 1885 the last spike was driven on the road by Donald Smith. In 1886 he received the title of knight for his public services. It seems inevitable that every famous man on his way up should encounter the jealousy and almost hatred of his former associates. It was at this period that the city of Winnipeg made the mistake of refusing to elect him when he ran for member of the Dominion House. Henceforth, Sir Donald Smith centered his interests and philanthropies in Montreal. These phil-

anthropies it is almost impossible to enumerate. They include the magnificent Royal Victoria Hospital and endowments to McGill University and the Royal Victoria College for women.

LAST YEAR AS HIGH COMMISSIONER AT LONDON

From 1896, Sir Donald Smith became Canadian High Commissioner in London. There the scope of his public service widened. When the Boer War broke out, he equipped and maintained a troop of 500 mounted men from the West. At the Queen's Jubilee, in 1897, he had been raised to the peerage with the title Strathcona and Mount Royal. It seemed but natural that the famous fur-trader's coat-of-arms should include a canoe, four men paddling, a beaver, a maple tree and the simple motto—*Perseverance*.

A constant and intimate friend of royalty, indeed, credited with being royalty's banker, Strathcona's life has been spectacular for the past eighteen years; but there are those of us who think that his greatness of soul was even more spectacular when he coursed the leagueless wilderness alone, alike indifferent to fear or favor.



FORT GARRY (WINNIPEG) IN 1871

(The man in left foreground, with arm outstretched, is Lord Strathcona, then Donald Smith)

OUR RECENT IMMIGRANTS AS FARMERS

BY LAJOS STEINER

[The following article presents the view-point of the "land-hungry" immigrant from southeastern Europe who has worked in our mines or factories long enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars which he is ready to invest in a farm, either here or in his native land. He is more likely to choose the latter because his knowledge of American farmlands is usually limited.]

Mr. Steiner's article was submitted in manuscript to Professor J. W. Jenks, who is one of the leading authorities in this country on the general subject of immigration. In commenting upon the article Professor Jenks says: "There is not much use in our attempting to steer immigrants to the farm when they first land; after they have been here for two or three years the opportunities for persuading them to go are much better, provided one can get at them. I think that our people have neglected that opportunity far too much, although there are both Jewish and Italian agencies working somewhat along the lines of Mr. Steiner's recommendations. In the matter of counteracting influences that are leading the immigrant to export his savings and re-migrate to Europe, the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration is doing something; several of the States have bureaus looking in the same direction; and certain private organizations are likewise doing a little. Much more, however, ought to be done. I think that a national organization of the type that Mr. Steiner recommends would be helpful if it were well supported. It should, however, develop rather slowly in order to be sure not to make too many mistakes. My own feeling has been that people are likely to work better in many cases if there is something of an economic motive back of their activities, and I think that a good plan of promoting private settlement societies that should buy land and get immigrants of the right type to settle on this land with the thought of purchasing their own homes on instalment plans might quite possibly be the best solution of the difficulty,—in addition to the work now done by the Federal Bureau and several of the State bureaus on a small scale, but which they ought to do on a large scale. I think the question is one of vast importance, and that Mr. Steiner has, on the whole, the right solution."—THE EDITOR.]

MOST of our recent immigrants were tillers of the soil in their native countries. They are good farmers. The soil which they farmed in Europe has been under cultivation for over a thousand years and is still fertile and productive. These new residents are land-hungry, and save all that can be saved out of their wages for the purpose of purchasing land. The ambition of our peasant immigrants is to save enough by industrial wage-earning to enable them to buy land. They consider the status of the owner of a farm—even of a very small farm—far above that of the industrial employee. The social and financial status of a farm-owner is deemed to be the most desirable one, excepting probably that of the owner of a saloon. All their present hardships are forgotten for this cause, all their energies are expended for this end, all their visions of happiness in old age are pictures of the yearned-for farm.

Besides the "immigrant bankers," who stimulate the exportation of the immigrant's savings and the re-migration of the immigrant himself, the agents of certain foreign governments, financial institutions, agricultural concerns, and a large number of other parties coöperate in keeping our peasant immigrants in ignorance of American opportunities. This very ignorance is the source of the in-

come of many employment offices, unscrupulous lawyers, politicians, notaries public, large numbers of foreign-language newspapers, certain town-lot sharks, speculators in land and foodstuffs, and an army of other auxiliaries. They all live on the inexperienced and credulous immigrant. The masses of peasant immigrants are, practically, kept from learning about American institutions, methods, and ideals. Agricultural opportunities in the United States of which these types of settlers might avail themselves are secrets for them, sealed with seven seals. They desire to discontinue industrial employment as soon as possible and reëngage in agriculture on land of their own. Knowing nothing of farming in this country, they are easily influenced by the exploiters, and are induced to re-migrate to Europe when they have saved enough money to buy a little land. In a great many instances total and irreparable ruin is the result of such re-migration.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM LIFE

The following is a composite case:

Paul Magyar could hardly earn enough in Hungary to pay taxes and buy food. For raiment and repairs he could spare little, if anything. Fellow countrymen wrote from

America of the wages which could be earned at the coal mines in Pennsylvania. So he mortgaged his few acres and his dwelling and came. At the mine he was paid \$1.75 a day. Each month he paid \$3 for the cooking of the food which he and seven other boarders at the house of a fellow countryman purchased jointly; the bill of the grocer and butcher amounted to about \$6 monthly; clothing, repairs, dues, tobacco, and drinks cost about \$3 more per month—making total expenses \$15 a month. The balance of the savings of Paul Magyar were sent by the local banker to his native country. Of these savings, about \$20 was deposited at the royal postal savings bank; the remaining \$8 or \$10 was used by his family for living expenses and the payment of taxes.

After about fifteen months of wage-earning in Pennsylvania, the local banker absconded, taking much money with him, funds of laborers entrusted to him for transmission, which he failed to transmit. Paul Magyar cannot understand even now, after a decade, how such a thing could be possible. The banker was a notary public, an official whose signature was accepted at the American offices as well as by the consulate; therefore, in the mind of the peasant immigrant, a most competent, absolutely trustworthy and authoritative officer. He lost about \$90, but there were those who lost much more; some men lost all of their savings. Paul Magyar arranged by correspondence to have his family follow him. Papers were prepared by another banker, certified by the consulate, so that his wife could sell the land and dwelling. The wife and children arrived, and thereafter the Magyars kept boarders. The wife did the cooking and washing, while he continued to work in the mine, and they saved, saved, and saved, so that in time enough should be accumulated to buy as much land as would support the family. Each month the savings were exported to bear interest in the royal postal savings bank.

RE-MIGRATION AND ITS DISAPPOINTMENTS

At the end of seven years \$2000 had been saved. By that time Paul Magyar was tired of the bossing of the foreman, and his wife of the cooking and washing for the family and boarders. Literature was received in relation to the parcellation of an estate near the native village. So Paul Magyar contracted for twenty acres at \$5000, and re-migrated, much to the disgust of the "kids," who wanted to stay here. He paid the first

instalment of \$1500 on the land, expended about \$400 for seed, stock, implements, and the rental of a house in the village. Paul Magyar felt happy; once more he was a tiller of the blessed soil. Twice he paid interest, and also a little something on the debt itself. Still, at the end of the third year he found that he owed more than he did when he made the purchase. Fees, interest, repairs, and other expenses confounded his calculations. But mainly, the crops did not fetch anything commensurate to the high price of the land. Twice, during the early fall, he had to leave and serve for a fortnight in the army at the biennial drill of the Reservists. High taxes, the expenses of the schooling of the children, and the other bothers of life in the old country completed his failure and compelled him to give up hope and decide to part with the newly acquired land. Delay would have caused more losses—the loss of all. He tried to sell, had much difficulty, and finally did sell, but for less than half of what he had paid—only \$750. His children were happy at that, so long as they were to return to "God's own country." The Magyars came back, older, poorer, but wiser—not too old yet to begin anew, and cheerfully encouraged by the delight of the children. The dream of independence, of life on a farm among kith and kin, is still a dream.

EARNINGS IN AMERICA ENRICH THE OLD WORLD

Great numbers of re-migrants lose all, or the greater part, of their savings in their native lands, and they find themselves farther away from the yearned-for farm than ever. The lot of such people is exceedingly distressing. Is there relief in sight? Up to the present time our peasant immigrants have had no choice; their exploitation gave immense profits to the exploiters. The latter are numerous, omnipresent, influential; they have political "pull" and connections, and are unmolested in their practices. About 40 per cent. of our peasant immigrants re-migrate; they export perhaps \$300,000,000 each normal year. During industrial depressions or panics these figures become larger. Re-migration and the influx of the savings have made bad conditions only worse in the respective European countries. Available land is insufficient over there and prices are driven up to yet more unreasonable heights. Lands which were sold abroad some twenty years ago for about \$40 an acre are now purchased by re-migrants for \$500 an acre, and even more.

WHY THE NEW ARRIVALS GO INTO MINES AND FACTORIES

The United States Immigration Commission reports:

Economically the newcomer must at once engage in some occupation that will give him immediate returns. He has no money to travel, and no capital; of necessity he becomes a wage-earner. Furthermore, the chances are that he knows nothing about the opportunities in agriculture. . . . Not only is it economically impossible for the newcomer to buy land and engage in farming, but in addition to immediate wages, day labor in industry offers the comfort and companionship of his fellows. . . . The deterrent influences are the isolation of rural life, ignorance of the location of suitable farm lands for sale, the lack of experience in American farm methods, and the tardy and uncertain returns from independent agriculture. . . . Investigation has plainly shown that a compact group . . . can carry on successfully almost any system of farming and that the isolation of a few families is likely to spell failure even in the midst of favorable natural conditions. . . . Some few colonies have been promoted. . . . Some of the exploited colonies failed utterly. . . . They are not content with the financial returns from the farms they occupy, but they are less content with their educational advantages. Nearly everywhere, too, they voice an intelligent protest against an unregulated commission marketing system, against exorbitant express charges and unreasonably high railroad rates for short distances. . . . Some of the conditions are inevitable, but there are other obstacles, such as "exploitation" of the newcomer by real estate agents, buying of unimproved but untimbered tracts, settlement in locations remote from villages and railroads.

The census of 1910 shows that out of our 6,361,502 farmers, of whom 5,440,619 are white, 669,556 were born in foreign countries. Of these, a total of only 80,793 were born in Hungary, Italy, and the Slav countries, though the bulk of our recent arrivals is composed of these three races. During the last fiscal year their number was 706,467—about two-thirds of the arrived immigrants.

LAND AWAITING THE FARMER

The stream of inflowing immigrants was directed, up to about twenty years ago, into agricultural occupations. Economic writers have stated that just about twenty years ago our resources in available land became exhausted. This statement is not supported by facts. We have as yet a total of about 680,000,000 acres of homestead land. Our total arable land is, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 935,000,000 acres. Only about 400,000,000 acres of this is in farms and improved. Less than 40 per cent. of the land is reasonably well cultivated, and less than 12 per cent. is yielding fairly full re-

turns. Official reports state that every one of our forty-eight States offers farm lands for agricultural settlers. Besides the idle farms in the Eastern sections, about 485,000,000 acres of agricultural lands are idle and await tillage.

An industrial development of unparalleled dimensions has taken place during the last twenty years. It necessitated laborers, and drew away from the farms great numbers of the able-bodied. Scarcity of farm labor ensued because of the steady and comparatively better wages paid by the industrial employers.

President Wilson has thus described the resulting situation:

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development . . . we draw the sources of life and prosperity, from the farm and ranch. . . . Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair.

On September 22, 1913, at the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, the executive committee said:

We are facing conditions in the production of meat products which would have been thought impossible ten years ago. The shortage of live stock, which has been impressed upon us for several years, has been intensified during the last year. Demand exceeds the supply of meat products to such an extent that we have abnormally high prices. And there seems to be no prospect of relief. Statistics show that farmers are not increasing their production of meat food animals, but that such production is decreasing at an appalling rate.

CAN MORE IMMIGRANTS BE TURNED TO FARMING?

It seems to be urgently necessary to inaugurate a comprehensive economic policy for the utilization of our idle agricultural land. During six years 6,230,257 immigrants arrived, and 2,652,250 departed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the Bureau of Immigration reports a total of 611,924 departed. This is over 40 per cent. of all arrivals, the number of the latter being 1,427,227. The thrifty among our peasant immigrants re-migrate to Europe, although farm land is more abundant and cheaper here. They, unfortunately, do not know this to be so. If we kept them, they would materially aid in producing foodstuffs and therewith reduce our high cost of living. What a change for the better it would be if these land-hungry, useful people would invest their savings in our farming, make

our millions of idle acres bear and grow farm produce, create wealth, and contribute to public resources! On farms the Americanization of this sturdy, healthy people would follow as a matter of course,—their descendants would become as patriotic and loyal citizens of the United States as the descendants of the earlier arrivals. None of our other industries would be harmed,—only those would leave industrial occupations who do so at the present time. The change for the better would be called forth by having the funds now exported, and their departing owners, engage in farming in this country. These new agricultural settlements would furnish opportunities to tradesmen, merchants, banks, hotels, druggists, physicians, and a multitude of others to thrive by living and transacting business amongst them.

The beauties of farm life need not be preached to the peasant immigrant. He does not have to be urged. He has not to be taught farming. He does not need financial aid. From the first day he landed he has been saving with the sole view of becoming a farm owner. Our resident peasant immigrants have the desire, the ability, and the cash funds. All they need is a friendly hand to guide them aright. Unfortunately, while there are many influences at work to make them export their savings and to have them re-migrate, not enough is being done to counteract these influences.

A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

A national organization is needed. It should be formed by public-spirited men and women. The coöperation of our Federal and State governments should be secured, and of those social, educational, and religious factors in the environment which are in a position to coöperate. The objects of this organization should be the encouragement, assistance, and direction of qualified residents to purchase and cultivate farms in the United States, instead of emigrating to foreign countries to engage there in agriculture.

The scope of work of this organization should include the preparation of a survey of available farm lands, data of the precise location, climate, quality of soil, size of farm, prize, terms, title, improvements, building material, transportation facilities, roads, crops, markets, churches, schools, etc.

This information should be published in various languages and disseminated among the people who would be benefited by it.

Local committees should be formed to look after the welfare of the new settlers, to prevent their exploitation and to make it possible for them to thrive. Instructors should visit and advise the new settlers of the methods of production so that they may succeed on American soil with American methods. Each county should maintain a demonstration farm and teach scientific farming and the use of farm machinery. On the other hand, settlers with their European training would furnish object-lessons in the rotation of crops, in intensive farming methods, the preservation of the fertility of the soil, and such other procedure as may prove worthy of adoption.

Propaganda for farming in the United States should be made. Meetings and lectures should be arranged for prospective settlers. Trustworthy and detailed information of available agricultural opportunities should be disseminated in the respective languages by pamphlets, circulars, views, maps, pocket geographies, histories, and articles in those newspapers which are read by the immigrants.

This organization should assist in the selection of the locality and the farm, in the arrangement of the terms of purchase, in securing clear title, in obtaining seed, stock, and implements. The new settlers should be located according to race in groups and with special care regarding their agricultural training. The marketing of their crops, the establishment of creameries, coöperative laundries, agricultural credit systems, farmers' associations, and the improvement of rural life in general should be facilitated.

The example of the successful pioneers would attract followers in ever-increasing numbers and counteract the influence of the immigrant bankers and the other exploiters.

At the time of our high cost of living, of the tide from the farms to the cities, of social unrest, and agricultural decadence, so valuable an asset as our qualified farmer residents should not be wastefully squandered away to our irreparable loss. Peasant proprietors, unlike tenants, take interest in preserving the fertility of the soil and improving the farm. As owners and taxpayers they are interested in lasting progress and welfare. The proper colonization of our qualified immigrants on farms in the United States would certainly result in better conditions, in the increase of food supplies, in the augmentation of the general welfare, and the lasting prosperity of the United States.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

THE March issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* is especially notable for the range and variety of its contents, as well as for the high literary quality of most of the articles. The number opens with a discussion of "Newspaper Morals," by Henry L. Mencken, a trained newspaper man, who believes that the newspaper, like the lawyer, must adapt its pleadings to the limitations of the jury which makes up its constituency, that is, the general public. Looking over the forward movements of recent decades, Mr. Mencken is convinced that public morality has, on the whole, been advanced by the efforts that have been made by the newspapers, which appeared at the time spasmodic and hysterical. After each of these campaigns, in fact, we may have slipped back, as Mr. Mencken says, but each time we have stopped at a higher level.

An important article on "The Monroe Doctrine and Latin America" is contributed by Señor Calderon, who describes the attitude of the Latin-American peoples toward the United States as the dominant power of the western hemisphere. His conclusion is that the Latins must learn to appreciate the United States more fully and to judge it more fairly, and that, on the other hand, the United States must "renounce all aggressive policies and give over a Monroeism at once rigid and perilous."

The essay on "The Education of the Girl," by Mary L. Harkness, is a plea for the broadening of women's education. An article entitled "The Wasted Years," by Fanny Hardy Eckstorm outlines some of the problems that beset American women in the years intervening between school and marriage.

There are two important papers in this number dealing with different phases of the labor problem—"In the Mind of the Worker," by Randolph S. Bourne, and "War and the Interests of Labor," by Alvin S. Johnson.

"The Valuation of Railroads" is the subject of a well-reasoned article by Samuel O. Dunn, who advances many considerations tending to show that the results of the work about to be undertaken by the Government

investigators are likely to be quite different from those predicted when Congress was induced to authorize the undertaking.

The revivification, so to speak, of the *North American Review* under the editorship of Colonel Harvey, is one of the important recent developments in the field of periodical literature. Elsewhere in this number we have made several quotations from Colonel Harvey's comments in his February number on the diplomatic appointments of the Wilson administration. In the same number there is a brief statement by Major-General William H. Carter, U.S.A., regarding the military preparedness of this country in the event of intervention in Mexico. Most of what General Carter has to say is extremely reassuring. So far as perfection of plans, equipment, and character of officers and men are concerned, he thinks there is little to be desired. Our infantry and cavalry, he says, are armed with rifles which have no superiors the world over.

There has also been great improvement in our field artillery and in the matter of accuracy and reliability of shooting there is no comparison with any former period of our own service. We also have an incomparable system of communications, the army is well fed, comfortably clothed, and well equipped. Our men are well trained, athletic, and mentally resourceful. There is, however, a serious deficiency in numbers of organizations, as well as in the strength of existing units. This condition, which has confronted us throughout our history, is the one grave defect in our army organization.

Former Chairman Theodore P. Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, pays a deserved tribute to the work of the railroad men in the early days of the American occupation of Panama. Other articles in this number are "The Foundation of the State," by David Jayne Hill; "Regulation by Commission," by Samuel O. Dunn; "A Scholar's View of Mr. Bryan," by J. Kendrick Kinney, and "The Great Stakes in Church Unity," by Calvin Dill Wilson.

An interesting analysis of President Wilson's theory of his office is contributed to the

February *Forum* by Lindsay Rogers. He bases his study on the President's views of the executive in our scheme of government as disclosed in his various writings. An examination of Professor Wilson's works on government clearly shows that in his conception of the presidential office "his is the guiding hand which must coördinate the committees, achieve legislative efficiency, and insure that, one by one, party pledges are kept, not in a haphazard manner, but according to the wishes of the head of the nation's destinies, for he alone is representative of the whole people."

In the March *Forum* Vernice Earle Danner writes on "Making Government Efficient," Albert L. Whittaker on "Bergson: First Aid to Common-Sense," Lewis M. Terman on "Teeth and Civilization," and James David Kenny on "The Irish Home Rule Bill."

In the current number of the *Yale Review* (quarterly), Robert Herrick has this to say concerning "The Background of the American Novel":

Naturally it is more difficult for an American novelist to know his own country and understand its people—in other words, to digest his material—than for the imaginative creator of any other country to master his data. Our world is so big, so diversified, physically and socially! So little remains as it was only yesterday, as it might traditionally be expected to be to-day! We often hear the sameness of American life deplored, but that implies a most superficial acquaintance with the facts. Our railroads, schools, skyscrapers, steam-heat, and food may be highly standardized,—the physical elements, the socialized elements of our common life. But the creative artist should begin where these appurtenances cease to control life. What are the dominant ideas? How does an American think about himself and life? That is where he should begin. And it is precisely the state of flux in our life, the complexity and bigness of the American social background that should make his task exhilarating to the American writer. Also, the conviction he may well have that this soil has not been ploughed again and again, but merely scratched here and there for a hasty harvest.

Elsewhere in this department allusion is made to two of the articles in the February *Century*—"The Theater of Yesterday, To-Day, and To-Morrow," by Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and "The Mexican Menace," by W. Morgan Shuster. The March *Century* has timely articles on "What Have Women Done with the Vote?" by George Creel; "The Next Step in Prison Reform," by Richard Barry, and "What About Russia?" by James D. Whelpley.

In the February *Harper's* Sydney Brooks writes from the English view-point on "The

Too Adaptable American," pointing out many ways in which the Britisher, by his assertiveness, is able to influence conditions wherever he goes, while the American is himself influenced.

The March number of *Harper's* contains a hitherto unpublished article on "Monopolies," by James Madison, fourth President of the United States. There are, besides, articles on "Dynamic Education" (describing the vocational schools of Germany), by John L. Mathews; "The First Ascent of Mount Matutum" (in the Philippines), by an army officer, and "What Wu Ting Fang Thought of Us."

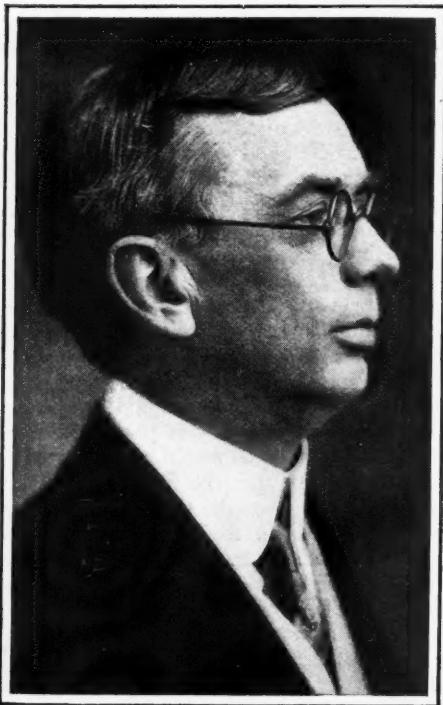
The February *Scribner's* is largely a motor car number, five of its articles being concerned more or less directly with motor highways at home and abroad. In the March number Mr. Richard Harding Davis shows how a great picture-play is produced, illustrating by the method employed to put "Soldiers of Fortune" on the films at Santiago. In the same number the story of the American excavations in the ancient Lydian city of Sardis is related by Howard Crosby Butler, and Madame Waddington continues the account of her "First Years as a Frenchwoman."

In the *American Magazine* for February Mr. Ray Stannard Baker begins his series of "Letters from the Field," under the title "Scenes from America." No one is better fitted by equipment to report the really important things that are going on in every part of this big country.

The interesting experiment made in Atlanta, Georgia, to fight the loan sharks by lending money on the security of labor is described by Walter Prichard Eaton. The operations of American gamblers, especially in their preying upon wage-earners, are portrayed by Hugh S. Fullerton. The principal feature of the March *American* is the opening article in the series entitled "They Who Knock at Our Gates," by Mary Antin, the author of "The Promised Land."

The February *Everybody's* has an excellent description of the workings of our patent office by William Hard. Under the title "Safety First," Gordon Thayer makes a plea for a national museum of safety. George Creel tells how in the latter half of 1913 the city of St. Paul sold directly to the people more than \$1,000,000 worth of participating certificates, each representing a \$10 interest in a municipal bond bearing 4 per cent. interest. It is an experience full of suggestion to other cities.

COLONEL HARVEY'S COMMENTS UPON THE NEW AMERICAN DIPLOMATS



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COL. GEORGE HARVEY, EDITOR OF THE "NORTH
AMERICAN REVIEW"

THE editor of the *North American Review* had for so long a time devoted his piquant and brilliant pen to the praise of Woodrow Wilson, and to the advocacy of Mr. Wilson's promotion to the Presidency, that his continued interest in the public career of his hero was to be expected. But a painful and a bitter thing has happened. The editor who above all others was so certain that Mr. Wilson would make a President of wise policies and consistently high regard for public duty has become depressed, discouraged, and disillusionized. Praise has given place to condemnation. At first there was the endeavor of the editor to protect the President's good intentions while reluctantly exposing his mistakes. Each successive issue of the *North American* has revealed the editor's struggle between his desire to support the President through thick and thin, for reasons of personal loyalty and consistency, and his desire to deal squarely with his readers and tell the truth about public affairs regardless of his own feelings.

In the February number, Mr. Harvey discusses President Wilson's appointments to foreign posts under the title "The Diplomats of Democracy." He first surveys the appointments of ministers and ambassadors to European capitals and courts, and then takes up the designations to service in the republics of our own hemisphere, under the subheading "Political Debauchery in Latin America." Commenting upon Mr. Page as ambassador at London, the editor says:

It is no reflection upon the personal character or professional ability of his [Mr. Reid's] successor, Mr. Walter H. Page, to record the simple fact that he is regarded in London as comparatively commonplace, not so much because of his quieter and more becoming manner of living as of his seeming lack of equipment for the performance of his varied and exacting duties. Although for long a competent editor of magazines, Mr. Page's interests and training had been educational rather than political, and necessarily his knowledge of the affairs most directly concerned in his official work was casual rather than profound. It was but natural, therefore, that at the beginning he should, as in fact he did, make an occasional *faux pas*. Nevertheless, signs are manifest that Mr. Page's sterling qualities and willingness to learn are gradually obliterating the effects of his early indiscretions, and it is unlikely that the President will find it necessary to exercise the privilege, which he reserved in a clause of his formal appointment of the ambassador, of withdrawing him at any time. Indeed, to do so, despite the understanding, except with Mr. Page's full acquiescence, would seem almost ungracious, since the chief difficulty with which the new ambassador was obliged to contend was of the President's own making.

Mr. Harvey's reference in the sentence above is to the attitude of the British public in view of the fact that "the original designation of President Eliot gave way to surprise when the offer was rejected, and surprise yielded to positive chagrin when Mr. Olney, in turn, made known his declination. . . . In a word, Mr. Page suffered at the outset from the feeling of the English that his final appointment implied little, if any, compliment to either him or themselves."

Colonel Harvey attributes the appointment of Mr. Gerard as ambassador to Germany to "political exigency arising from the strength of Mr. O'Gorman in the Senate," reminding us, however, that "Mr. Gerard was a liberal contributor to the Democratic campaign fund." We are given the assurance, nevertheless, that although he lacks the advantage of Mr. Leishman's "long experience and familiarity with the German language," he is

doing well and has already "won for himself a most enviable position."

Referring to the post at Vienna, Mr. Harvey declares that the retiring ambassador, Mr. Kerens, "had paid handsomely and received his reward, in conformity with Republican practice," and that "the like is true of his successor, Mr. Penfield, who eagerly sought and gleefully obtained 'recognition' for his 'services' in time of need." Mr. Harvey is, however, fair enough to allude to Mr. Penfield's former public service in the foreign field, although he seems not quite willing to have his readers know that Mr. Penfield is a scholar and writer of exceptional accomplishments, and that he is widely versed in international affairs.

To only one ambassador of Mr. Wilson's choosing does Colonel Harvey accord unqualified praise. He makes the following pleasant allusions to the gentleman who now represents the United States at the Italian court:

Of Thomas Nelson Page it may be said without hesitation, as of Dr. van Dyke, that a more creditable appointment could not have been made. As a litterateur of high repute, a student of international affairs, and a cultivated linguist, he fully realizes the excellent traditions which in former years were generally observed. Despite the long and valuable experience of his predecessor, Mr. O'Brien, it must, we think, be conceded that Mr. Page is the better equipped for the services which devolve upon the American representative in the Eternal City.

Mr. Harvey finds the ministers to the smaller European courts of better quality than the ambassadors to the larger ones. He commends Dr. Henry van Dyke's appointment to The Hague, Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall's to Switzerland, and Mr. Brand Whitlock's to Belgium. Although he does not assign him the same rank as President Schurman, who was sent to Athens in the fall of 1912 by President Taft, Mr. Harvey nevertheless finds that Mr. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, "despite his political vagaries and financial heresies, is a scholar and a gentleman," whose appointment to Greece has "served an excellent purpose in illustrating the President's remarkable facility in forgiving his opponents."

With that delicate sarcasm so tempting to Colonel Harvey, because he commands it so readily, the new minister to Portugal, Colonel Birch, of New Jersey, is praised as "a gallant and spirited staff officer" who served "as personal aid to the predecessor of Governor Fielder, of New Jersey." We are assured that

the fact that Mr. Birch began somewhat extensive preparations for his diplomatic labors by ordering a quantity of embossed stationery under the misapprehension that the legation at Lisbon is an embassy need not be regarded as prejudicial, in view of his promptness in relieving the Government of the expense incurred through his own inadvertence.

APPOINTMENTS TO LATIN-AMERICAN POSTS

It is, however, for the appointments to the American republics that Colonel Harvey reserves his most sweeping criticism. He names twelve such ministers, appointed by the present Administration, setting the qualifications and experience of each one over against those of the man whom he succeeds. He refers to this branch of the diplomatic service as one

whose reformation upon a higher plane, initiated by Secretary Hay, and scrupulously safeguarded by Secretary Root and Secretary Knox, with the full approval of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, reflects the highest credit upon the Republican party—and alas! the scene changes.

Having taken the twelve cases seriatim, Colonel Harvey sums up as follows:

The average experience of the former ministers to these South and Central American republics was fifteen and one-third years, and their average age at the time of their expulsion was forty-seven. All spoke the language of the countries to which they were accredited. The average age of the new ministers is fifty-four and one-half, five being past sixty; no one of them, we believe, understands Spanish; and none, of course, has had diplomatic experience. In other words, twelve trained and capable representatives, several of whom entered the service under competitive examination and all of whom had long since forsaken partisanship, are superseded by mere party hacks whose ages clearly disqualify them for continuance in office for sufficient time to equip themselves for proper performance of their duties. A clearer case of partisan political debauchery cannot be imagined.

The discussion ends with recent quotations from President Wilson, affirming his advocacy of civil service reform in principle and practice, and pointing to the force of public opinion as the one power that can hold the President to his duty in these matters.

Colonel Harvey has taken his stand upon the policy of building up,—by careful selection of young men and subsequent promotion upon merit,—a professional diplomatic and consular service. It is our purpose merely to summarize Colonel Harvey's comment upon the appointments of the present Administration, and not to suggest any contrary view, either touching the policy itself or the individual merits of the gentlemen whose names have been confirmed by the Senate as foreign ambassadors and ministers.

MEXICAN INTERVENTION



"SOLITAIRE, GENTLEMEN!"

(This cartoon represents an attitude of mind opposed to the view set forth by Mr. Shuster)
From the Journal (Boston, Mass.)

IN the series of articles contributed by Mr. W. Morgan Shuster to the *Century Magazine* "The Mexican Menace" is the title of the February instalment. From Mr. Shuster's view-point the Mexican situation is not wholly an American affair; it is rather a world affair. He illustrates his meaning in this way: The plague spot may be most dangerous to those living in the immediate vicinity of it, but it is also dangerous to the entire community. We no longer leave it to be cleared up only by those whose nostrils are reached by the stench. Sanitary work of this kind is community work. So in regard to any outside police work that may become necessary in Mexico. Such work does not belong exclusively to Mexico's nearest neighbors.

Besides the well-recognized predominant political interest in Mexico's condition in the future that the United States has, there is a further interest that she shares with other nations. There is a precedent as regards this further interest in the international relief expedition that was sent to Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles in 1900. In this the United States coöperated with Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France, and the American flag was the first foreign color to be raised on the walls of Peking. Here was an instance of the successful and harmonious invocation of the international police power for the protection of the lives and property

of the subjects and citizens of the powers interested. The American legation and citizens in China, in common with other foreigners, being in grave danger, American participation in the relief of Peking was deemed justifiable. As Mr. Shuster looks at the matter, the present state of anarchy and chaos in Mexico differs not at all from the Boxer rebellion, save, perhaps, in degree. He proposes, then, that the vast moral influence and repressive force which could be exercised by three or four of the leading European nations acting in harmony with the United States be now invoked for similar service in Mexico. It is assumed that the other nations should and would agree in advance on certain general conditions under which, the contingency arising, the task should be undertaken.

Mr. Shuster proceeds to offer a plausible argument to show that such joint action by all the powers interested would be far more effective than anything that could possibly be done in the direction of intervention by the United States alone. The details of such a joint expedition, he thinks, could be arranged on the basis that the United States should be predominant in the common official direction of the allied forces and that the question of indemnities to be exacted should be submitted to arbitration.



A LIMIT TO PATIENCE

THE POWERS (to the public nuisance): "See here, you, if your guardian neighbors can't make you behave, then, fence or no fence, we'll attend to you yourselves."

From the Star (Montreal)

PAN-AMERICANISM, AS SEEN IN ARGENTINA

"THE Pan-American ideal, in countries where great natural obstacles create barriers, may not be realized for many years to come, but to Latin America it is a noble aspiration, suggested by the analogy of race, language, institutions and spiritual aims."

This is the theme of an impressive article by Señor Leopold Lugones, the well-known Argentinian political and economic writer, which appears in the first number of the *Revue Sud-Americaine*, a new monthly published in Paris in French, for the purpose of informing continental Europeans as to conditions in Latin America. Señor Lugones is himself the editor of this *Revue*. We condense his excellent article written in crisp, literary French as follows:

Anglo-Saxon America has realized the principle, and has accepted, as a duty, the rôle of champion of democracy in the New World. We Latin Americans admit that this aspiration is a bond of union between us, and it is well that it should be so. All great human achievements have a spiritual conformity for a basis, but we Latins have not known how to establish the difference existing between the ideal, the idea, and the fact.

Given as we are to blending ideas into political and religious concepts whose metaphysical unity might satisfy the intellect, we have failed to give any practical formula to the complex phenomenon that constitutes the life of nations. We have made the mistake of legislating upon Pan-Americanism without being sure that such a thing existed.

However, it is better to do something even mistakenly than not to do anything at all. The United States has also made the error of exaggerating its imperialism in the matter, until the question reduced itself to a merely commercial affair. While we Latins were spending ourselves in idealistic enthusiasm, the cool-headed Saxon was minimizing the importance of the question and subordinating it to interests that surely were not worth the prestige jeopardized. All this has tended to weaken American unity, and that at a time when all the civilized world is endeavoring to group itself racially—to increase its strength and to offer resistance that may at any moment be turned to hostility.

Never, continues Señor Lugones, has the realization of Pan-Americanism been more necessary in the New World than now.

Europe is on a war footing and there is every indication that it will continue to be. Perhaps it may succeed in maintaining peace by that means, but armed peace is a fatal paradox, which has colonial aggression for counterpoise, viz.: armed intervention in Africa and Asia, where European Powers fairly elbow one another and where there is nothing left worth fighting over.

Militarism is an instrument of conquest. The immense capital involved demands it, else political and economic bankruptcy must ensue. Gain is the inexorable law of capital. Therefore militarism must continue to produce, and that may

mean a real peril to us—if not to-day, perhaps to-morrow—and what resistance could our disunited states offer? It may never come to that, but on the other hand it may.

Pan-Americanism would give Latin Americans, this Argentinian writer believes, both the "form and the formula under which we could become,—and ought to become,—one of those entities, instead of living perpetually exposed to absorption,—or reduced, through isolation, to the rank of mere subalterns."

But Pan-Americanism means nothing without the United States,—which represent in America the realization of the right to independence and the triumph of democracy. The first formula of Pan-Americanism, limited to the needs of a policy of defense, is the Monroe Doctrine. Its declaration constitutes the most significant and decisive act toward guaranteeing the independence of the Latin-American States. Thanks to the Monroe Doctrine our territorial integrity has been preserved—and that in itself is enough to assure the United States our lasting gratitude. Through it the United States has proved that its citizens are always ready to engage in enterprises of generosity.

This is one of the things that European militarism will not understand. The case of Cuba has been recalled apropos of the present troubles in Mexico. The European press with perfect unanimity declared that President Wilson's policy aimed at the conquest of a part of Mexico, and when this statesman declared that it was not so, the same press hastened to interpret this declaration into a confession of "incapacity,"—a similar mistake caused some trouble to Spain not so very long ago.

None but the "blind can fail to realize the economic and maritime forces at the disposal of the United States. It could dominate Mexico and take its territory by merely indirect pressure, that is, by simply preventing any communication with the outside world."

The serenity with which President Wilson accepts the most ill-natured criticism—even to the point of endangering the material prestige of the United States—is the best proof of the honesty of his idealistic policy. But this policy has suggested to its critics two significant consequences. Some say that the policy favorable to the dictatorship, as it existed under General Diaz for thirty years, was considered as more effectual in maintaining order and protecting the interests of foreigners—hence the conclusion being that Mexico was incapable of governing itself. The President of the United States thinks differently, and, although the interests of his country are involved in the greatest extent, his policy tends to help Mexico to emerge out of the opprobrium of that thirty years by its own efforts.

The United States know that democracy is a vital necessity for the American people. On the other hand, the Monroe Doctrine would become an absurdity if it guaranteed sovereignty to the Latin states that they might use it to commit sui-

cide—by inviting through internal disorders European intervention. If the Monroe Doctrine guarantees to these states the integrity of their territories and their institutions, Latin Americans have nothing to fear.

But, while the present state of things exists, "let Latin Americans beware."

Only the other day, in Germany, it was said that the efficiency of the Monroe Doctrine will be proved by the distance that the guns of the United States can cover. Perhaps they may not reach far enough—considering the enormous growth of European militarism. But behind the United States are Argentina, Brazil and Chili. The South American states that possess no artillery have other means of defense which would enable them to take part in the common cause, if the necessity should arise. Sooner or later democracy will have to make a firm stand against a decisive attack of despotism, for war means the imminent probability of reaction. We will then be able to render European democracy an inestimable service. It would be nothing new, Canning said, alluding to England's recognition of the independence of the old Spanish colonies in 1823. "I have

brought out a New World in order to re-establish the equilibrium of the Old." Thus we may yet become for the civilization progressing towards constituted democracy what we have already been in re-establishing the balance of the Old World.

England, always noble and sensible, has recently signified her approbation of the American policy with regard to Mexico. If France would do as much—which would be worthy of her—the "entente" of these two great European democracies would soon see their diplomatic influence extend very much farther. And let no one think that distance makes of this hope only a vision. Ten years ago Paris was twenty days from Buenos Ayres, which is the most farther port of South America. To-day the distance is shortened to fourteen days. To-morrow it may be eight. One would have to be singularly obtuse to fail to see the problem which our sons will have to solve.

But come what may, concludes Señor Leopold Lugones, "we can afford to await the militarist crisis, which is not far distant, with equanimity, secure in the belief that the Monroe doctrine, which yesterday assured our independence, will preserve it to us to-morrow."

IS THE PANAMA CANAL SAFE FROM EARTHQUAKES?

ON the night of October 1, 1913, the Isthmus of Panama was visited by the strongest earthquake experienced in that region for more than thirty years. The shock, as perceptible to the human senses, lasted for about twenty-five seconds. The seismograph needles at Ancon, after recording a trace of three inches amplitude, were jolted off the record sheet, but, on returning, continued to register vibrations for an hour and a quarter. The epicentre of this quake appears, from the Ancon record, to have been about 115 miles from that place, and the principal damage was done in the province of Los Santos, which is about 100 miles from the canal. The latter was not injured. The only effects noted in or near the Canal Zone were a few cracked walls in Panama City. Less severe shocks were felt on the isthmus on October 23 and November 13.

Dr. Charles Davison, who, since the death of Milne, is the leading English authority on earthquakes, discusses the above-mentioned shocks in the *Geographical Journal* (London), especially with regard to the safety of the canal in the event of future visitations of this character. He epitomizes his views as follows:

The question raised by these earthquakes—whether future shocks may be strong enough to injure the canal works—is one of great importance, and it is unfortunate that the fears which have been entertained cannot be allayed entirely,

though it would on the whole seem probable that the prospect of serious damage is but slight.

There are three reasons for feeling optimistic on this subject. The first is the well-known immunity of the Canal Zone from severe shocks in the past.

Since the Spanish conquest, only two violent earthquakes, besides that of October 1, have attained a semi-destructive character. On March 2, 1621, many houses in Panama were injured by an earthquake; and again on September 7, 1882, houses, bridges, etc., were damaged at Panama, Gatun, and Colon; that is, at different places across the whole isthmus. The argument should not, however, be pressed too far, for earthquakes sometimes recur in the same place at prolonged intervals. We know, for instance, of no strong earthquake in the Colchester district [of England] before 1884, and of few shocks of any kind in South Carolina before Charleston was partially destroyed in 1886.

A second reason has been suggested by Mr. D. F. MacDonald, geologist to the Isthmian Canal Commission, in a paper published in the *Scientific American* for October 18. He points out that, as earthquakes are generally due to fault-movements and occur in mountainous districts, and as few faults of any consequence are traversed by the canal, and all mountains are at some distance, the Isthmian zone is one in which strong earthquakes are not likely to occur. The argument deserves consideration, but it should be remembered that our knowledge of the superficial structure is not sufficient, for earthquakes originate as a rule at some depth (it may be a few miles) below the surface. Geological surveys in mining districts reveal the fact that faults exist at the depth of the mines which the surface survey would never have made known. Moreover, some earthquakes, such as the

Carlisle earthquake of 1901 and the Swansea earthquake of 1906, prove that there are deep-seated faults of which the surface structure affords not the slightest indication.

Lastly, even if severe earthquakes were to occur within range of the Isthmian zone, it does not follow that the canal works would sustain serious harm. The late Professor Milne was the first to discover that earthquake-motion at the bottom of an artificial pit is much less intense than on the adjoining surface, and the elaborate observations made by his pupils, Professor Sekiya and Omori, fully bear out his conclusion. They showed that the intensity of a strong earthquake shock depends less on the large undulations than on the small and very rapid vibrations or ripples, and that, at the bottom of a pit eighteen feet deep, these ripples are to a great extent smoothed away, so that the resultant intensity of three strong earthquakes within the pit was only about one-sixth of that on the free surface.

It thus seems to follow: (1) that, judging from past experience, it is probable, though by no means certain, that no violent earthquakes will occur so near the canal as to injure the works; and (2) that, if a strong earthquake did so occur, the maximum injury to the works would be wrought near the surface; though it is possible, and indeed

probable, that, in such a case, there might be extensive landslides from the sides of the cuttings, especially if the earthquake occurred after a prolonged period of heavy rains.

By way of postscript it seems worth while to turn back to Mr. MacDonald's paper in the *Scientific American*, already cited. As to the argument from the seismological history of the isthmus, this writer says:

The liability of the canal to injury and destruction by earthquakes has been proclaimed; but the fact is that no earthquake since 1621 would have inconvenienced it, and the shock of that year, though severe enough to shake down adobe houses, and even some masonry structures, would have had no serious effect on canal slopes, and little effect on such rock-founded, solid concrete structures as the locks.

Mr. MacDonald's article is, on the whole, even more sanguine than Dr. Davison's. Both of them effectually offset the dire predictions occasionally heard in less authoritative quarters.

ITALY'S AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION

THE agricultural population of Central and Southern Italy is just now passing through a very trying period. In the opinion of Senator A. Cencelli, as expressed in an article in the *Nuova Antologia*, this is largely due to the greatly increased facilities for transporting to Italy agricultural products of all kinds from countries where the conditions of production are exceptionally favorable, and where agricultural operations are conducted on a vast scale. Through inability to compete successfully with the foreign producers, many Italian farmers having small holdings have been forced to part with their farms and seek a livelihood in lands beyond the sea, chiefly in North and South America.

Another difficulty with which the Italian farmer has to contend regards the matter of farm labor. With smaller returns from the products, it has scarcely been possible to increase the wages of farm laborers sufficiently to meet the higher cost of living. This, also, has encouraged emigration and has notably reduced the available supply of this class of labor in many parts of Italy. It is true that the Italian Government has done something to better this state of things by a judicious and conciliatory intervention in the recurring conflicts between proprietors and laborers, so as to favor the granting of higher wages to the latter, as far as this was clearly shown to be practicable.

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However, Senator Cencelli calls attention to the fact that conditions often differ greatly in this respect in different parts of Italy. While in some provinces or districts at a given time the demand for labor considerably exceeds the supply, in others those able and willing to work in the fields lack employment. Of the best remedy for this the writer says:

Where the equilibrium between one region and another is upset, this should be remedied by a migration of farm laborers from one to the other. Our countrymen, so many of whom are ready, without hesitation and with abundant self-confidence, to undertake very long and costly journeys into far-off lands, with the money, language, and customs of which they are wholly unacquainted, should all the more readily and confidently migrate from one province to another within the boundaries of their native country.

What is really lacking is a satisfactory organization of such migrations. While for emigrants to foreign lands there are in every community, even the smallest, agents who carry on a propaganda in the interest of the different steamship companies, furnish necessary information, and afford all possible facilities, migration in the interior of the land is altogether left to chance. The Department of Agriculture, indeed, occasionally issues pamphlets treating of this subject, but these are known only to a few and generally concern past conditions. There are also some employment bureaus and agencies, but in very restricted number and narrowly limited in their sphere of activity. What is needed is an organization similar to that of the commercial banking houses and agencies, which would quickly spread intelligence as to there being a plethora or a scarcity of farm labor-

ers at any given point, so as to determine a current of migration from one region to another within the realm. Those who answer the call should be afforded all possible facilities of travel to and from the chosen point, and all other forms of assistance that are, or at least ought to be, accorded to the emigrants to foreign countries.

While the scarcity of farm labor has favored an increased use of mechanical appliances, this is only possible for large complexes of land, and the small proprietor lacks the means to buy or even to hire machines. Moreover, manual labor is still a necessity in viniculture and fruit-raising and largely so in the raising of many other crops.

The pressure of competition has also introduced an element of uncertainty in the choice of the crop to be raised, as the farmer may at any time be forced to compete with a new source of foreign supply, just when his own

crop has fallen below the average, while formerly his shortage would have been partly offset by a higher price in the home market. Only in the case of the wheat crop is there still a certain stability, owing to the considerable duty imposed on imported wheat. In concluding Senator Cencelli writes:

The present agricultural depression in Central and Southern Italy will necessarily result in the survival of the fittest among our agriculturists, and will also force them to utilize each piece of land only for the crop that can be best produced thereon. On the one hand we shall have a more intensive cultivation, and for less productive lands a more extensive one. But this ought not to mark a decline in our agriculture, for farming on a wide scale, if rationally carried on, can well constitute an economic progress. Certain it is, however, that during this time of stress many of our farmers will be sorely tried, and those least well fitted will be forced to the wall. Either mend your ways or perish!

EARLY ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS

THE beginnings of Italian journalism have been made the subject of special study by Prof. Luigi Piccioni of Turin University, and in the *Rivista d'Italia* he gives some interesting data regarding certain early issues. In Italy, as elsewhere in Europe, journalism began with manuscript newsletters; the earliest printed gazette seems to have been issued in Florence in 1636, the example being followed by Genoa in 1639, Rome in 1640, Milan in 1642, and Turin in 1645. In Rimini the first newspaper dates from 1660. This was a four-page sheet, published weekly, there being from 60 to 64 lines to the page, which measured about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The news items are transmitted from certain principal cities serving as news centers. Thus Venice furnishes news from the Orient, while from Genoa come happenings in the Mediterranean region, both European and African. The London items almost exclusively concern English matters, but Vienna offers a wide range, embracing the soul-stirring conflicts of the period with the Turks and the hostilities between Russia and Poland. Papal Rome provides information on ecclesiastical events and policy, throwing sidelights on the complicated relations of the Roman Church with the different European states. Spanish news came principally from Naples, because of the close political relations with Spain, and from this great maritime center are drawn the most important

notices of matters pertaining to shipping and trade by sea. Of the general character of the news this pioneer newspaper spread before its few readers in Rimini, the following indications are given by Professor Piccioni from his study of the old files.

There is no lack of information regarding the spread of the plague, and details are communicated about trials and executions, but all in a dry and formal way, without any affectation of a sensibility quite foreign to the age. The following brief note may serve as an example:

Cromwell's body has been disinterred and dragged through the city tied to the tail of a horse; the monuments have been cast down and the epitaphs defaced.

This is all. Abundant details are given of the journeyings of royal personages, and even insignificant facts concerning the reception of ambassadors at court are not forgotten,—such, for instance, as the failure of a certain embassy to present itself at the appointed time, because the proper dress was not at hand. Full notices are printed of the deaths of illustrious persons, with particulars touching their testamentary dispositions and the value of the estate left to their heirs. Of local matters, however, little or nothing appears, this being characteristic of the Italian newspapers of the time, a policy dictated by prudence and the fear of giving offense to those in authority.

This first attempt at printed journalism in Rimini was followed, in 1686, by a newspaper of an altogether special type, namely, a *Military Journal*, exclusively devoted to reporting the events of the war with the Turks in Hungary, more especially the doings at the siege of Buda by the Holy League composed of the Emperor, the King of Poland, Pope Innocent XI, and the Venetians. This paper was also issued weekly, in a duodecimo of 20 to 22 pages, here and there embellished with woodcuts showing the plan of a fortification, the "Castle of Buda," taken by the Imperial troops August 23, 1686, etc. The editor introduces his venture to the public in these terms:

Behold, courteous reader, the *Military Journal*, published by me in the form of a book, with a frontispiece, numbered pages, and an alphabetical register, so that it may be kept as a volume the perusal of which will recall to mind the events of the present war in Hungary.

The military operations are very fully reported, the proper terminology being quite carefully observed; the losses in the different battles are given, with the names in the case of superior officers. The last number of the first volume promises the publication of a second volume, but Professor Piccioni has been unable to find any trace of this, and he concludes that as the Turks became less aggressive and dangerous, public interest in the war fell off and the journal ceased to appear.

A GREAT JEW,—THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

THE inspiring story of the great Jew who has risen to be Lord Chief Justice of England is related with characteristic journalistic and dramatic skill by Perceval Gibbon in the February number of *McClure's*. A suggestive starting point for the story was provided by the fact that on a certain day in October, 1913, there were in Europe two Jews who held the eyes of the world—one, Mendel Beiliss, on trial for his life under the fanatical charge of having murdered a Christian child; the other, Sir Rufus Isaacs, who was being raised to the highest judicial honors that England can offer. Of Isaacs' appearance as he took the oath of office, Perceval Gibbon says:

A paper setting forth the oath he was to take was placed before him, and he stood facing the court while he recited its contents aloud. The great, full-bottomed wig hid his hair and descended upon his scarlet-clad shoulders, making a silvery gray frame for his face. It was sober and austere, composed to a gravity that seemed touched almost with melancholy, so that one wondered whether he, having read his newspaper that morning, were remembering, at this high culmination of his career, that other Jew in that other court at Kief. He showed, as he bent above the paper, reading the words of the oath with his clear, practical enunciation, a countenance of a fine and strong judicial character upon which his years of indefatigable industry have left their mark in a certain scholarly leanness of outline.

It was when, the oath taken and recorded, he turned to hear Lord Haldane's brief speech, that one marked in him that salient racial quality, the ineffaceable hall-mark of a common origin, which trembling Ghetto-dwellers of Kishinef and Kief share with the Jewish millionaires of England and America. The mouth, mobile and wide-lipped, the bold curve of the nose, the height of bone in the cheeks, all testify to it; but it is the eyes that

show it unmistakably. Deep under the brows, black and lustrous, deliberate and intent, there is in them a suggestion of profundity, of powers and possibilities held back and reserved, of impulse curbed by calculation. They reveal nothing unless it be the fact that they have seen much. They are the eyes of a Jew, to whom Christians and Occidentals are yet, in some sense, foreigners and Gentiles.



SIR RUFUS ISAACS, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND

Before he had reached the age of twenty-seven, young Isaacs had made two "failures," according to the business world's manner of speaking. He had gone to sea and the knowledge that he gained in that adventure served him well two years ago in the *Titanic* inquiry and in the action which followed the ramming of the White Star liner *Olympic* by the cruiser *Hawke*. But he found that the sea as a career was not for him. Later years spent on the stock exchange were seemingly quite as futile, but in the long run the equipment of sound and familiar knowledge of business that he had acquired in 1887, when he was admitted to the bar, was of great use to him.

In those early days of practice there were times when the young man who was to become Lord Chief Justice would give a whole day to some trivial case for the fee of a guinea (\$5). But this initial struggle was not a long one. As Perceval Gibbon points out, Isaacs had a more general experience of the world than most lawyers. "He had the head and tongue of a born advocate, and his industry took the form of a passionate, insatiable appetite for toil." When at last work came to him plentifully he was equal to it. The very fact that he was a Jew and of a good Jewish family gave him certain

opportunities that he might not otherwise have had. The great Jewish solicitor, Sir George Lewis, employed him almost from the start. From the first he displayed a wonderful knack of psychological penetration, with which he was able to find the key to the sympathies and prejudices of judge, jury, and witness. He started a new fashion in cross-examining witnesses. Instead of bullying the witness, as was the custom followed by Lord Russell and generally followed in the English courts a generation ago, Isaacs put his questions in a courteous manner, slowly, with patient clearness, and a long pause after each.

The Lord Chief Justice's friendship and admiration for former Ambassador Choate may lead him to visit America. When Mr. Choate was made a Bencher of the Middle Temple—an honor that the English bar very rarely confers on a foreigner—Sir Rufus Isaacs walked up the hall with him as he went to take his seat for the first time on the dais. "I admire Choate," said the Lord Chief Justice, and went on to speak of him as an orator. "He was exceedingly fine. It was not only his speaking, but more than any man I have known he had a way of speaking on a high plane. His tone was always lofty."

SCIENCE AND RACIAL PREJUDICE IN RUSSIA

TO those who think of Russia as a country in which the discoveries and appliances of modern science play no part, it will come as a surprise to learn that in one of the smaller cities of the Czar's empire there is one of the best and most completely equipped medical institutions of to-day. In an article in the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, the monthly review of St. Petersburg, there will be found a description of this institution and its work. It is a strange and tragic comment on the attitude of the Russian Government towards its Hebrew subjects that, although many wealthy Jews have contributed to the foundation and support of this institution, no Hebrew is permitted to enter its walls. Therefore, the well-equipped institution is not formally opened since the Hebrew contributors naturally refused to send in their contributions. We condense the article in the *Vyestnik Yevropy* as follows:

In Charkov, capital of the Russian state of the same name, one of the largest cities in South Russia, famous for its universities and distinguished medical staff, the Mecca of every invalid of the

South, a medical society was formed half a century ago for the purpose of providing social intercourse for the country and city physicians, as well as the opportunity to perfect themselves in all branches of medicine. Not only the city authorities, but even the representatives of the state administration had recourse to its aid when an epidemic appeared.

The need of an hospital for the poor was urgent, and, with a budget of 300 rubles (\$150) annually, the Society opened such an hospital of its own. For this useful institution donations began to pour in with the result that, after nine years, it found itself in its own quarters with an addition of ten beds for emergency cases, this being ten years ahead of the work of the city. In 1887 the society founded a Pasteur Institute with a chemico-microscopical department for those who had been bitten by rabid animals, later adding a shelter where proper care would be given to these victims. After the diphtheria anti-toxin had been discovered by Bering and Roux, a bacteriological station was established which is still the largest in Russia.

One of the greatest achievements of this society was the opening, in 1911, of a medical institute for women, with its own clinics, and a three-year course for 1000 students. At present, however, there are 1660.

Though quite accustomed to all the caprices of their government, the intelligent people of South Russia were astounded and disgusted with the ac-

tion of the local administration in this matter. The society decided to open an addition to the city hospital, a shelter for incurables, with no restrictions as to race or creed, this to be a memorial to a very popular local doctor humanitarian and idealist, Dr. V. A. Francovsky, who for fifty years had consecrated his life to the poor.

To the call for funds the public responded nobly. As South Russia is largely within the Pale [that section of Russia to which Jews are confined] quite a sum of Jewish money was included. Sufficient funds were collected in a short time. All that remained to be done was to secure permission from the government.

At this point the government stepped in, and inserted in the regulations a paragraph forbidding the admission of Jews to the hospital. Such a regulation would be an insult to the name of the pop-

ular, beloved man in whose honor the institution had been erected, as well as an injustice to the donors. This the trustees flatly refused to accept. Therefore, this memorial, all ready to be open, "stands with drawn curtains sadly awaiting better times."

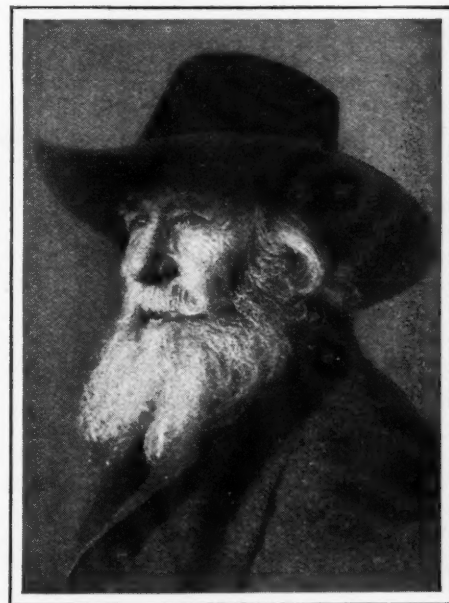
Since 1895, this article in the *Vyestnik Yevropy* concludes, the bacteriological station of this institution has let out 2,263,332 vials of diphtheria anti-toxin alone, and has registered 39,439 cases of rabies. The chemico-microscopical laboratory during this time made 232,477 analyses. The society at present has a library of 18,000 volumes on medical subjects.

GERMANY'S GRAND OLD DARWINIAN

THE celebration of Professor Ernst Haeckel's eightieth birthday, on the sixteenth of last month, was almost coincident with the fiftieth anniversary of his public espousal of the Darwinian theory of evolution. Darwin's great work on the "Origin of Species" had been translated into German in the year 1860 by the zoölogist Bronn, of Heidelberg. At first the German public, including even the scientists, was strikingly indifferent to Darwin and his theories. Haeckel, however, familiarized himself with Darwin's book in 1861, and, although none of the zoölogists and anatomists of Berlin had yet accepted the Darwinian hypothesis, he became an enthusiastic adherent of Darwin and immediately made the future extension of the Darwinian theory the chief task of his life.

In an article on "Fifty Years in the Service of the Evolution Theory," which is published in the *Open Court* for February, Dr. Breitenbach alludes to the first public address given by Haeckel on the subject of Darwin's theory of evolution. The occasion was a meeting of German naturalists and physicians held in Stettin on September 19, 1863. The fundamental idea of the Darwinian theory was tersely condensed by Haeckel thus:

All the different animals and plants which are living to-day, as well as all organisms which ever have lived upon the earth, have not been created as we have been accustomed to assume from our earliest youth, each one for itself independently in its species, but have developed gradually in spite of their wide variety and great diversity in the course of many millions of years from some few, perhaps even from one single original form, one supremely simple primitive organism. Accordingly, so far as we human beings are concerned, we, as the most highly organized vertebrates,



PROFESSOR ERNST HAECKEL

would have to look for our primitive common ancestors among the apelike animals; still farther back, among kangaroo-like Marsupialia; still farther, in the so-called secondary period, in lizard-like Reptilia; and finally, in a still earlier time, in the primary period, in low-organized fishes.

At the end of his lecture Haeckel calls the Darwinian evolution theory the "greatest scientific advance of our time, promising to do for organic nature what Newton's law of gravitation has accomplished for inorganic nature."

In this Stettin address, as pointed out by Dr. Breitenbach, Haeckel, who was even then recognized as perhaps the leading Ger-

man naturalist, not only brought Darwin's new theory before the scientific world, but also before the broader public. He went farther than Darwin himself had then gone, producing from the evolution theory that most important inference of man's descent from animals. As was to be expected, the address of the young Jena professor met with lively opposition on the part of the older naturalists present, who did not hesitate to ridicule Darwin's views and to declare that they were absolutely untenable. From that hour upon Haeckel fell the chief responsibility for the contest in Germany on behalf of the evolution theory. In later years he was known as the German Darwin.

FORBES-ROBERTSON AND THE THEATER



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SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON

IN connection with the farewell appearances, stage he has never before contributed an article to a magazine or put his name to a book. He feels, however, that his hitherto self-imposed silence may be removed, to some extent, since he is on the point of closing the last chapter of his life's work and has started to ring down the curtain on the last acts of the plays he has interpreted for many years.

The stage to-day, regarded as a whole, is pronounced by this authority to be vastly better than it was half a century ago. Although we have not as many great individual actors as in the past, the general level of the acting is higher to-day than ever before. Plays are better staged to-day and Mr. Forbes-Robertson thinks they are better written, on the average, than they were forty years ago. The support that is given to Shakesperian drama in the United States is cited as evidence that the attitude of the public towards the theater has broadened appreciably. The severe competition of the moving pictures and vaudeville is regarded as a more or less healthy sign of the times, and the advance of these modern forms of amusements is welcomed, but it must still be granted that they never can replace the spoken word upon the stage.

The old stock company is described as a rough and ready school of acting, which could be counted on to put on a play, however badly, at the shortest notice. Mr. Forbes-Robertson declares that he has much more faith in the American stock company of to-day where the bill is changed only once a week, and it is stated that there are fifty of these companies scattered over the United States. The chief modern tendency of the

stage which Mr. Forbes-Robertson is inclined to criticize severely is the endeavor to provide "stage atmosphere." He protests against the too-obvious appeal which is sometimes made by virtually turning a stage picture into a photograph. The scenery, he thinks, should never monopolize the attention; it should remain as the background only and take its place in subordination to the actor himself. An over-dressed play is declared to be as bad as an over-dressed woman. There is doubtless some reason in the belief that the public has come to look for too much in the direction of elaborated stage settings. American managers have stimulated this tendency.

In an appreciation of the actor which follows the *Century* article Richard Le Gallienne seems to have had in mind the same criticism of modern stage productions. So imaginative is Forbes-Robertson's own acting, creating the scene about him as he plays, that "one almost resents any stage settings for him at all, however learnedly accurate and beautifully painted.

"His soul seems to do so much for us that we almost wish it could be left to do it all, and he act for us as they acted in Elizabeth's day, with only a curtain for scenery, and a placard at the side of the stage saying, 'This is Elsinore.'"

THE NATIONAL REVIVAL IN SPAIN

THE urgent need for Spain of consistent and energetic action if that country is not willing to give up all hope of taking even a modest place among the nations of the modern world, is fully realized by patriotic and progressive Spaniards. Some of the measures that should be adopted in this direction are indicated in an article by Señor Crespo de Lara in *Nuestro Tiempo* (Madrid). The grave mistakes of the immediate past, leading to the loss of the principal Spanish colonies, might in his view almost seem to justify the caustic words of Lord Salisbury to the effect that he did not look upon Spain as one of the dying nations, for she was already dead.

Naturally Señor de Lara is not at all willing to admit the truth of any such pessimistic statement, and he proceeds to outline a program that may promise better things. The building of modern warships, and as a necessary condition for this, the improvement and enlargement of the existing shipyards, are recognized as matters of prime importance; but besides this the present altogether

inadequate railway facilities must be greatly increased. Of this the writer says:

However, even if we have good warships, naval arsenals, shipyards, fortified seaports, and well-trained crews for our fleet, all this will be little in opposing the attack of a naval force more powerful than our own, if we have not completed a chain of railways along the coasts of Spain with branches to the interior of the country, for it is upon the interior that our seaports must depend for supplies of all kinds necessary to assure their efficiency. While no civilized country is so lacking in such facilities as is Spain, none has greater need of them, as for many years to come our fleet will be far inferior to that maintained by almost any other land. The need of ready communication is also emphasized by the fact that our coast line is broken by that of Portugal, and by the foreign naval base, Gibraltar.

Is it not a national disgrace, he asks, that Ferrol, the only fortified naval base that Spain has along all her northern and north-western coasts, and where is established the "most important of the three shipyards we possess, should have no communication with the Asturias nor with the rest of the Cantabrian coast?"

Had the port of Santiago de Cuba been connected by rail with the other Cuban centers, the American army would not have been able to effect a landing on the island with the ease and impunity that actually characterized the disembarkment, neither would it have been able to maintain its position, and thus force Cervera's squadron to abandon the port and compel the surrender of the city.

What happened in Santiago de Cuba would be repeated in Spain should we become involved in another war, if we persist in leaving such important naval stations as Ferrol without adequate railroad connections, more especially as the very shadow of our former naval greatness has vanished, while the other nations of the earth are constantly increasing their naval strength.

The writer believes that the expense entailed by this most essential undertaking would meet with less opposition than any other appropriation for national defense, as the undoubted advantages for commerce and industry in time of peace resulting from the improvements would appeal to all. In fact, he thinks that no direct burden need be imposed upon the state beyond the guarantee, for a term of years, of five or six per cent. interest on the capital invested in construction. Moreover, these railroads would afford employment for a considerable number of naval reserve officers, whose services would be immediately available in time of need, while their salaries, paid by the railroads,

would not be a charge on the national treasury. In conclusion, Señor deLara recapitulates the various measures requisite for Spain's defense as follows:

- (1) Completion of the railroads along the coast and on the frontiers;
- (2) reorganization of the navy;
- (3) reorganization of the army, without any addition to the ordinary military appropriations;
- (4) submarine defences;
- (5) improvement of the naval bases at Ferrol, Cartagena, Cádiz, and Mohon and the construction of one in the Canaries, all to be provided with guns of large caliber, capable of firing projectiles that will pierce the armor of any of the existing warships;
- (6) reorganization of the three shipyards (or at least of two of them), so that each of them may be put in condition to construct a special class of warships, those of the heaviest tonnage at Ferrol, for example, those of medium size at Cartagena, and the smaller ones at the third shipyard;
- (7) the building of all the warships in our own shipyards, even should this entail greater expense than having them built abroad.

As a necessary preparation for the effective utilization of the improved shipyards, the writer proposes that a certain number of naval officers and constructors, chosen among those who stand highest in their examinations, should be sent to foreign countries for a year or two to study the processes there employed, so that by the time the requisite new machinery shall have been installed in the Spanish shipyards, they may be able to make proper use of it.

JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS SHOWING WESTERN INFLUENCE

NOT only Whistler, but so many Occidental artists of the modern era have been influenced by Japanese art that it is particularly interesting to learn that the famous Kuniyoshi, though he died in 1861, should in his turn have felt the influence of the Occident, as well as that of his master Toyokuni I, and of the great Hokusai.

The prints of Utagawa Kuniyoshi are well known to lovers of Japanese prints, and collectors esteem him greatly, and the recent exhibition of his work in the Royal Ethnographic Museum at Leyden attracted much admiration. In *Elsevier's Geïllustreerde Maandschrift* (Amsterdam), one of the most attractive magazines in all Europe, we find several beautiful and striking examples of his art in an article by Dr. M. W. DeVisser, who says of this artist:

His restless and irregular life apparently did not prevent his working hard, and a period of gripping poverty crippled his powers as little as his later prosperity.

This master lived in Yeddo from 1797 to 1861. His first teacher was Shunyei, his second Toyokuni I. But Hokusai's art also had a powerful influence upon him and he was also affected by European perspective and *chiaroscuro*. His versatility was as great as that of Hokusai, for his pencil brought forth not only warrior heroes (his *chef-d'œuvres*), but masterly drawings of animals, ghosts, actors, and women. Very notable also are his sketches and portraits, in which caricature plays a great rôle.

This feeling for caricature finds expression in some richly humorous sketches, such as the one we reproduce showing certain fabled giants with immensely long noses using these organs as fishing poles or to pole a boat. Other prints show tenderness and delicacy of feeling, and all have a remarkably effective technique. Many of them are sympathetic illustrations of the legendary lore and folktales of his country.

One of the most entertaining series to European and American eyes is that dealing with the truly remarkable adventures of the famous holy man Nichiren, the founder of

the Buddhist sect which still goes by his name, who proclaimed his beliefs in the 13th century, at the same time denouncing all other sects.

His teaching is based on the Sutra of the Lotus of the Miraculous Law. . . . Even to-day it claims many adherents among the people, and their temples resound with the call of the Sutra accompanied by drums and cymbals.

In 1261 his violent attacks on other sects caused the saint to be banished, but he was recalled at the end of three years. However, he renewed his hostilities so bitterly that the Regent ordered him to be put to death. Legend relates that this decree was changed to a two-year exile because a Higher Power shattered into fragments the sword above his head.

The other picture shows one of the miracles ascribed to him. The saint is shown calming a stormy sea under a stormy sky, depicted with great emotional fervor of leaping white-caps, flying foam, and rolling clouds. His smug and self-sufficient complacency is in most amusing contrast to the frantic alarm of his fellow-inmates of the cockle-shell in the trough of the waves.

Thus Kuniyoshi offers us a rich variety of stuff, from the highly dramatic to the grotesque. But he is good in both, and knows how to present men and animals with wonderful life and fire. Also when he shows sea and mountains, now



LONG-NOSED GIANTS
(Caricatures by Utagawa Kuniyoshi)

wild and threatening, now calm and lovely, he proves that Hokusai's light has not streamed upon him in vain.



A SAINT CALMING THE SEA

"TRUE INWARDNESS" OF THE ZABERN AFFAIR

A KEEN, but moderately expressed, analysis of the situation in Alsace-Lorraine, dealing with the enmity between the civil population and the military, is contributed to the *Revue de Paris* by an anonymous writer, who signs himself an Alsatian. We condense the article, giving the substance as follows:

At the memorable session of the Reichstag, when the recent events that took place in Zabern—in Alsace-Lorraine—were discussed, the Prussian Secretary of War, General von Falkenhayn, after having spoken of the attitude of the people at Zabern, declared: "We want to stamp out in the population the spirit that they manifested, and which called forth the incidents at Zabern." The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, in a letter written in June, 1913, to Professor Lamprecht, of Leipsic, says:

We are a young people. We have perhaps too much faith in force. We take too little account of refined means. We do not yet know that what force acquires, force alone cannot keep.

Never, says the writer in the *Revue de Paris*, has the manner of Germanization, as applied to Alsace-Lorraine, been better defined than by the utterance of the Prussian War Secretary, nor more justly judged and condemned than by the words of the Chancellor.

That which General von Falkenhayn would "stamp out" is nothing less than the soul of Alsace-Lorraine. Others have tried to drug that soul. Others, again, have endeavored to change it into a German soul. But the so-called "extirpators" have never permitted the application of means of moderation to continue, and we understand perfectly why Professor von Calker exclaimed in the Reichstag: "It is enough to make one howl with pain! For sixteen years I have devoted myself to reconciling the immigrants with the natives, and now we have come to the point where we can say that all has gone up in smoke." This confession, couched in picturesque language, describing the failure of Germanization, proves that Professor von Calker, who might be considered as the type of well-intentioned and friendly disposed colonist, was singularly mistaken as to the progress made towards reconciliation between the German inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and the natives. The friendship and understanding between them must have been rather fragile if it took but a single incident to nullify the work of sixteen years.

The events that took place at Zabern, this writer claims, were no surprise to the people of Alsace-Lorraine.

They were only a symptom of the evil from which the country is suffering. But it is a symp-

tom of greatest significance, because it manifested itself in Zabern, the most peaceable city in the world, and was occasioned by the brutalities committed by German soldiers. Germany persists in treating it as a mere disagreement or quarrel between the military and the civilians, such as might at times break out anywhere. It is not only the natives, they say, who were molested, but the German immigrants as well. And, besides, the Reichstag and almost all the German press have taken the side of Alsace-Lorraine against the military. Consequently, Germany and Alsace-Lorraine have fraternized in their fight against the abuse of power by the military authorities. If this is really so, why these groanings and bewailings in the Reichstag, and the avowal that "all has gone up in smoke"?

It is "absolutely false," we are informed, that the immigrants sided with the natives. The two official organs—the *Strasburger Post* and the *Metzer Zeitung*, which voice the sentiments of the majority of the "immigrants," at first tried to deny the facts, and "when denial became grotesque in the face of irrefutable evidence, they began to make light of the whole affair."

A proof that it was more than a mere conflict between the military and the civilians is the fact that "it was as soldiers that the Alsations resented being called by the opprobrious name 'Wackes' by the Prussian soldiers."

All Alsations still conscious of their race—and they are in an immense majority—all burned under the insult. Many of them remembered having been treated in the same fashion when they served in the regiments, and the resentment that lay dormant was revived. The incidents of Zabern, indeed, have raised to the degree of paroxysm the antipathy existing between the Germans and the Alsatian-Lorrainers. It is an innate antipathy that the ill treatment inflicted upon the conquered provinces by their conquerors. Since the annexation still exists, M. Jaures makes a mistake [referring to a speech of the Socialist leader in the French Chamber] if he really believes that the two populations have come closer together in Alsace-Lorraine since the incidents of Zabern. The Socialist Deputy Weil is also mistaken when he declares in the Reichstag that "there is not a doubt that, in a year or two, the normal development of Alsace-Lorraine might have been considered as completed, the population having resolved to attach itself definitely to Germany."

Is it reasonable to suppose, asks "an Alsatian," that, after forty-two years, the population having resolved to finally attach itself to Germany, should "suddenly change its mind in the forty-third year, because of an incident which, grave though it may be, could not have surprised the peoples grown quite accustomed to German methods?"

The writer goes on to point out that the difference of religion makes an insuperable barrier between the two people. He says that, although the provinces stand higher economically since the annexation to Germany, he does not see that they would lose anything in that respect if they reverted to France. High as the customs duties may be in France, they are far heavier towards Alsace-Lorraine in Germany. And should they lose the German markets, they would find those of France open to them.



"THE HATED NINETY-NINTH" PRUSSIAN REGIMENT LEAVING ZABERN

The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France could be effected without the slightest difficulty or economic disturbance. The reintegration could take place without friction, and that over night, as it were, there would be 1,500,000 more people, who are French in heart and soul.

TREATING WOUNDS WITH CLAY AND ALCOHOL

EVERY schoolboy nowadays knows that the greatest danger from an ordinary wound, whether made by knife, bullet, or fire-cracker, proceeds not from the mechanical injury, but from the danger of infection. This infection proceeds from the countless bacteria, or "germs," which are always swarming upon the skin and are specially numerous in its folds and crevices and in the excretory ducts of the skin glands. This is because warmth and moisture are very necessary to the growth of the germs.

For many years, therefore, it has been the practice of surgeons and physicians to insist on antiseptic and aseptic treatment of all wounds and in all cases of child-birth. Such treatment consists in the most rigid cleanliness of the wound itself, of the adjacent parts, of the bed and the operating table; and finally of the persons, clothing, and particularly the hands of surgeons and nurses.

This custom, however, has recently been modified in practice, though unchanged in its object of preventing bacterial penetration and development. It has been found that about six hours are generally necessary for the bacteria which have penetrated a wound to accustom themselves to their new surroundings and begin to develop freely. But if the bacteria can be "arrested" or fixed where they are, the danger of development is avoided, prevented and unnecessary handling of the

injured or exposed surface is prevented. Since moisture is necessary for bacterial development it follows that to keep the wound and its neighborhood dry will stop such development. Highly concentrated alcohol has an enormous affinity for water and it also has the property of hardening albumen. Hence it forms an admirable medium for the "germ-fixing" referred to above. Moreover, it penetrates the crevices of the skin, where bacteria love to lurk, and finally it is not harmful to the skin itself, as is often the case with the disinfectants hitherto used, such as corrosive sublimate, and others.

Alcohol has the disadvantage, however, of very rapid evaporation. This has now been ingeniously overcome by using it to saturate clay. The surgical dressing thus formed was recently described in an article in the *Zentralblatt für Gewerbehygiene* (Berlin), a periodical devoted to the technic of the prevention and cure of injuries from industrial accidents. We quote certain passages from an abstract of this article in *Kosmos* (Berlin):

Special stress has always been laid on those substances which secure the dryness of the wound and its vicinity. A prominent place among such substances is held by clay (*Bolus alba*) whose use as a dressing for wounds can be traced for over 2000 years. Clay is composed of a microscopically fine powder having an extraordinary affinity for water. Its particles are generally less than 1/1000

millimeters in diameter; smaller, therefore, than most bacteria. The separate particles of clay are able to absorb nearly their own weight of liquid.

Experiments of Professor Liermann in Dessau show that clay is peculiarly capable of absorbing alcohol (which is likewise a drying medium), and retaining it uninfluenced by higher degrees of warmth or cold. Only when spread out in very thin layers will the clay part with the alcohol by evaporation. Hence it is as admirably fitted to be a transport medium for the alcohol, as the alcohol is to secure the application of the clay to the skin. Small quantities of alcohol are sufficient to secure the clinging of the saturated particles of clay to the folds and crevices of the skin, especially also in the excretory ducts of the skin-glands, and thus fix or "arrest" the germs which love to lurk there.

This mutually complementary germ-fixing action of clay and alcohol is utilized in a compound manufactured under the auspices of Professor Liermann, and known as "Aseptic Boluswound paste." This paste contains also a substance called "azodermin," one of the scarlet dye-stuffs. "The scarlet dye-stuffs," we are told, have proved themselves admirable aids to the healing of wounds, especially with regard to the skinning over of the wound and the formation of good resistant scar-tissue." The action of the paste is thus described:

The fine clay distributes the bacteria on the surface of the skin, and rubs them away where they lie in thick layers or large clusters. Saturated with alcohol, the tiny particles of clay penetrate the minutest and deepest folds and crevices of the skin. Likewise the clay carries the alcohol more deeply into the skin than is possible by ordinary ablutions, even when prolonged and aided by a brush. The alcohol can exert its disinfecting and germ-fixing effect just where the germs are thickest, attacking them by its properties of hardening albumen and abstracting water.

When alcohol is evaporated in the crevices of the skin the papillary lines are brought out in beautiful white outlines. These disappear when the skin is freshly wetted with the alcohol and reappear when the alcohol again evaporates. Most operators nowadays make use of thin rubber gloves made germ-free by a current of steam. These are drawn over the hands after the latter have been previously carefully disinfected. But there is a danger that the hands will begin to perspire during a long operation, and with the sweat bacteria will issue from the pores of the skin. The "glove-juice" thus formed may become a source of danger to the operation wound in case the glove be torn. This danger is precluded by the technic just described. Even during long operations the hands will remain dry under the gloves, and the germs will remain fixed even when the thin glove is torn.

Doubtless many persons will be glad to learn that this prepared paste, named after its inventor, can be procured packed in tin tubes wherein it not only remains germ-free but retains its flexibility even in great variability of heat and cold. Another desirable

feature is that the paste can be lighted and will burn like pure alcohol. Thus in emergencies a flame for sterilizing instruments or heating water is at hand.

The article from which we have been quoting closes with a reference to another modern surgical dressing known as "Mastisol," which resembles boluspaste in that it acts by its "germ-arresting" property, which makes washing of the wound unnecessary, thus avoiding the moisture which is so favorable to bacterial growth. Mastisol was described in an earlier number of *Kosmos*, from which we take the following account:

News from the hospitals of the Balkan States tells of the well-nigh miraculous success of antiseptic wound-treatment with a new sort of resinous medium, the so-called mastisol. Its essential constituent is *mastix*, a resin obtained by making an incision in the bark of the *Pistacia lentiscus* L., which is found in the Isles of Greece, especially in Chios. It consists of small, white or yellow, transparent grains, having an agreeable odor when heated, and has various applications in the compounding of plasters, salves, toothpowders, incense [*Räucherpulver*], etcetera.

As far back as the Russo-Japanese war the German surgeon, von Oettingen, tested a mastix-solution propounded by himself, consisting of 20 grams of mastix, 50 grams of chloroform, and 20 drops of linseed oil, with success. The bandage made with such a solution had not only the advantage of being cheaper than any other, but was an especially important thing for field-hospitals, much simpler and quicker to apply, and yet met perfectly the demands of the most advanced modern methods of wound-treatment. Since it gave, above all, the best results even when there was a lack of water for washing the hands, it furnished a substitute for cleansing the region about the wound, for after the evaporation of the chloroform there remained in the vicinity of the wound a sticky layer which fixed the bacteria there and also held in place the cotton or gauze.

An improvement on this simple method was made by F. W. Voos. Instead of a solution of mastix he made use of the so-called mastisol, a solution of mastix in benzine [benzol]. The most favorable results were obtained in the Balkan hospitals with this mastisol (it should, however, be remembered that the benzine component is highly inflammable). Its application is very simple: All injured parts, whether caused by cutting, shooting, or bruising, were painted with mastisol close up to the edge of the wound, without previous washing. By this means all bacteria on the skin were fixed and made harmless. Only very dirty wounds must first be freed from foreign substances by pincers or swabs [Tupfer]. The aseptic bandage material, usually made of four-ply gauze with an inlay of cotton wadding, is pressed down on the wound. This bandage is held immovably in place by the mastisol solution with which it has previously been painted. This bandage is especially serviceable in cases where ordinary methods of bandaging are not easily applicable, or would be easily displaced, e.g., on the shoulder or the back. It can also be readily applied to small wounds on hands, fingers, and face, remaining in position without binding.

RUSSIA AT ITS WORST: FINLAND AT ITS BEST

THE latest phase of the struggle for the Russification of Finland is more hideous, more revolting to outside observers, than all the preceding ones. It implies the wholesale imprisonment of Finnish judges and magistrates in Russian prisons under circumstances that eliminate even the shadow of defensibility. This new policy, which has made the people of Finland rally around the national cause as nothing else could, is described by Dr. Henning Söderhjelm in *Ugens Tilskuer* (Copenhagen). Among the facts brought out by him, the most significant, perhaps, is that every step in the campaign against Finland has been dictated by the Czar himself.

The struggle began in 1899. From the first the Finnish people availed itself of no other means than passive resistance. A few acts of violence, like the murder of Bobrikov, have been easily traceable to single individuals, and have not at any time represented the temper of the nation in its entirety. The more illegal have become the methods of the Russian aggressors, the more determined the Finns have seemed to keep within the law as recognized by them.

In 1905 there was a sudden change of policy on the part of the Russian Government, and for a brief while it appeared as if the heroic little nation would have won its fight.

Strangely enough, this policy of reconciliation was dropped almost as soon as a pseudo-constitutional government had been introduced in Russia, and at times it has almost seemed as if the whole farce of creating the Duma had for its sole object to obtain an air of legality for the measures planned against Finnish independence.

When, in 1909, after repeated juggling of the laws governing the franchise had at last produced a tractable and "nationalistic" Duma, this new campaign of oppression was opened by the adoption of a law superseding the authority of the Finnish Diet in all questions supposed to touch the interests of the whole empire. The law pretended to enumerate the questions falling within this category, but it contained a paragraph making it possible for the Government to treat any question in the same way.

Under this law, which was signed by the Czar in June, 1910, against the vain protests of the Finnish Diet, another one was introduced in the Duma in 1911, making it possible for Russians to obtain the rights of Finnish citizenship under circumstances more favorable than those accorded to the natives of the duchy. This law was in

every respect a violation of the Finnish constitution, which the present Czar, like all his predecessors since 1809, had accepted and sworn to observe. Its principal point, however, lay in a provision that any Finnish official who refused to act under it should be tried and punished in Russia, under the Russian laws.

When the law was introduced in the Duma, Kokovtsev, the successor of Stolypin as President of the Council, declared that he was acting in accordance with the express desire of the Czar. That this was the fact might have been guessed anyhow, as he had formerly opposed the policy of aggression in Finland. When the law had been passed, Kokovtsev received a telegram of congratulation from the Czar, making it still more clear where the responsibility for the measure was to be placed.

After that the path of the Russian Government was easy. All that was needed was to have Russians apply for Finnish citizenship under the new law, and then to proceed against every official, magistrate, or judge who refused to grant such applications.

In all more than forty have so far been thrown into Russian prisons, but the list of victims is rapidly growing. The effect on the country has been magical. The spirit of the people seemed to lag during the years when the Russian Government was using a policy of mere annoyance, probably designed to provoke some violent outbreak that might be offered as an excuse for military measures.

From the moment the new policy became revealed the whole Finnish people seemed to undergo a change. Internal bickerings were forgotten. As soon as one man was taken off to Russia, another stood ready to take his place at the same risk. No one outside of a few trimmers anxious for office would take any step tending to act as a recognition of the new so-called "law." In fact, the entire country may be said to have gone on a strike. Where it will end nobody can foretell at present, but everyone familiar with the characteristics of the Finnish people must expect to find their powers of endurance outlasting any kind of force that may be brought to bear against them.

"Under the pin-pricks we came near going to sleep," Dr. Söderhjelm concludes his article.

This open blow has aroused us. More clearly than ever it is realized by every Finlander that the country cannot perish, that it can never become a Russian province. This he believes, this he knows, and for this he is fighting.

CURRENT THOUGHT IN THE NEW BOOKS

SOME very interesting data concerning the production of books throughout the world for the year 1913 appear in the *Publishers' Weekly*. For the two years preceding (1911-1912), says this journal, bookmaking had remained practically stationary, while the figures for 1910 were the "record." Nineteen-thirteen makes a better showing than the preceding years, both in the number of titles and because there has been "a notable betterment in quality." Nineteen-thirteen, moreover, was a good fiction year, both from "the point of view of sales—which means popularity—and literary finish." In the general field, the *Publishers' Weekly* informs us, the average prices for books have fallen steadily, and "there is an increasing and praiseworthy output of practical and popular, but authoritatively edited books at reasonable prices." This is true in every field except biography, "where average prices seem to remain comparatively high." The departments in which there was an increase in production during 1913 were those concerned with the Woman Question and those devoted to the drama and poetry. Books on two "new" subjects which were features of 1911 and 1912, respectively, that is, aviation and eugenics, show a falling off in popularity. These data apply to the world's book production in general, as well as to the situation in the United States alone. According to the figures printed in the *Publishers' Weekly*, the number of American books brought out during 1913 was 12,230, or 1327 more than in the preceding year. Of these 10,607 were new, the remainder being new editions; 9085 were by American authors, 677 by English and foreign writers, and 2468 were imported, having been manufactured on the other side of the Atlantic.

So much for the year 1913. The opening weeks of the present year show a tendency, according to the journal already quoted and the expressed opinions of the large publishing houses in New York and Boston, to make 1914 a "good book year" both in quality and quantity.

WORLD PROBLEMS FROM THE HUMAN VIEW-POINT

WE have had a good many books growing out of the transforming efforts and experiences of European countries in the almost completed process of subjecting the continent of Africa to their schemes of empire, trade, and colonization. Abyssinia and Liberia now comprise all that remains unapportioned. But, although Africa belongs, in the political sense, to the empires of the white races, it has a very scanty white population, with no prospect of much increase. The future of Africa is inevitably in the hands of the African races, having a present estimated population of perhaps two hundred millions.

What these African people are really like, how their minds work, what their capacities are—these questions have a growing interest, yet they have never been well answered. Even as regards the progress of ten million negroes in the United States, after two centuries of slavery and a half-century of freedom, there is the utmost diversity of opinion. Exceptional men among the negroes themselves have come forward with books, in which they have championed the black-skinned tribes of men, but they have not been able to interpret the black to the white. We have now at hand a book of exceptional quality that endeavors to help us realize something of the negroes themselves, as they live and think and act in the vast stretches of the Dark Continent.

The Rev. D. Crawford is a Scotch missionary who entered Africa in 1889, at Benguela, on the West Coast. For more than twenty-two years he did not leave the great field of his endeavor, which lay north of British and German South Africa, and was for the most part confined to Portuguese West Africa and those parts of the Belgian Congo that lie just north of Rhodesia. The title of Mr. Crawford's book is "Thinking

Black";¹ and the book itself is as unexpected and original in its method as the title is striking and unforgettable. "As a man thinketh, so is he." And as the negroes in Central Africa think through hundreds and thousands of miles of what Mr. Crawford calls the "long-grass country," so is their way of life. Mr. Crawford has tried to make us realize what are some of the processes of the negro mind, as it works habitually in its native environment, as things now are.

We get the impression of a very widespread measure of relative uniformity. There are, of course, many tribes and considerable diversities of speech and custom among the native races of Africa. But, as among the aboriginal races of North America when white men came to know them, there is much in common as regards traditional ways of living and thinking. A large part of all this undoubtedly is the result of climatic influence. Mr. Crawford's book makes no attempt to be systematic, either in its plan or its argument. It is a long series of notes, descriptions, episodes, dissertations, edited apparently out of his voluminous journals, kept not so much to chronicle exact daily events as to record his own thoughts and reflections as his mind was stimulated by experience in contact with the human conditions around him.

The result has high quality as literature, and few recent books are so likely to stir the reader to new ways of thinking about matters with which he had supposed himself somewhat familiar. Although Mr. Crawford holds no brief for the imperialists, we are bound to feel that even the worst of the European colonial governments may

¹ Thinking Black. By D. Crawford. Doran. 484 pp., ill. \$2.

be of marked benefit because sure to bring to an end such frightful practices as cannibalism, and also sure to bring the resources of modern preventive medicine to bear upon tropical plagues and infections. Quite apart from the question of the relative capacity of negroes for high civilization, the reader of Mr. Crawford's book is also bound to find fresh confidence in the view that the ordinary conditions of two hundred million people can be strikingly improved, in a comparatively short time, by the wise effort of those responsible for colonial administration, medical and educational work, and missionary effort in general. Mr. Crawford is frankly an evangelizing missionary who believes in the efficacy of his Christian gospel. But he is also a man of broad view and scientific mind, who does not minimize the value of orderly government, medical and sanitary administration, and agricultural and industrial enterprise.

Just the sort of book that should be written and widely read on American-Japanese relations is Mr. K. K. Kawakami's "Asia at the Door."¹ In a lucid, almost fascinating style, Mr. Kawakami, a journalist of experience in Japan and this country, and the "happy husband of a happy American wife," essays the worthy task of interpreting the Orient to the Occident. He leads the reader through the United States, Hawaii, and Canada, and presents graphic pictures of Japanese life in contact with the Caucasian, as well as giving pictures of his own personal experiences and observations in the East and the West. There is an appreciative prologue by Doremus Scudder and an equally appreciative epilogue by Hamilton W. Mabie.

Many books have been written on Austria-Hungary and the dynasty that holds them together, as well as the other discordant elements of the realm of Kaiser Franz Josef. Most of the writers have dwelt upon the differences of race and religion. Mr. Henry Wickham Steed, in his volume which is entitled "The Hapsburg Monarchy,"² has tried to "dwell less upon points of difference than upon the features and interest that are common to the peoples ruled by this famous house." Ten years of observation and experience spent in various parts of the Dual Monarchy, "years filled with struggle and crisis," have convinced Mr. Steed that "its internal crises are often crises of growth rather than of decay." One thing the Hapsburgs have yet to realize, and realize it they must, says this English observer in his final chapter, which is entitled "Foreign Policy," "It must rise superior to the lower expediency represented by the line of least resistance, and comprehend the perennial efficacy of the higher expediency represented by the principle of justice."

A new book on Poland by Nevin O. Winter attempts to combine a number of phases of the history of that unfortunate people which have been recently treated separately. Mr. Winter, in his book, which is entitled "Poland of To-day and Yesterday,"³ reviews the history of the land and people, past and present, outlines the causes

which resulted in the partition, and gives a survey of Polish social, political, and economic conditions of to-day. His attitude is the judicial one, sympathy and honest criticism being tactfully mingled. There are some excellent illustrations from photographs.



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MISS ANNIE S. PECK, THE CELEBRATED WOMAN
MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

(Who has written a guide-book to South America)

A descriptive illustrated guide-book of a higher order to the countries of South America, with an account of the industries, manufactures, and attractive features of the countries visited, has been written by Miss Annie S. Peck, celebrated as the woman explorer and mountain climber. This volume is packed full of information and is copiously illustrated with photographs, most of them taken by the author herself. Especially valuable to American business men is the concluding chapter on trade actualities and possibilities in South America.⁴

In "The Crimson Fist,"⁵ a writer who signs himself O. H. Neland (from the character of his polemic it is evident that this stands for the German words *ohne land*—without a country) "convicts" five prominent agencies of modern civilization, the home, the school, the church, the press, and governments, of molding the character of the individual "to a spirit of aggressive patriotism, and thus to love for war." There is some biting sarcasm and a wide understanding of human nature evident throughout the volume, which is written in epigrammatic style that is at times very keen.

¹ Asia at the Door. By K. K. Kawakami. Revell. 269 pp. \$1.50.

² The Hapsburg Monarchy. By Henry Wickham Steed. Scribners. 304 pp. \$2.50.

³ Poland of To-day and Yesterday. By Nevin O. Winter. Boston: L. C. Page. 487 pp., ill. \$3.

⁴ The South American Tour. By Annie S. Peck. Doran. 398 pp., ill. \$2.50.

⁵ The Crimson Fist. By O. H. Neland. Boston: Badger. 208 pp. \$1.25.

LIVES OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN

"HEPBURN OF JAPAN" is the title of a splendid biography of James Curtis Hepburn, missionary to Japan, "a true American to the backbone, a loyal Samurai of Jesus, a lover of all mankind." Mr. Hepburn was born in Milton, Pa., in 1815. He was sent to Princeton at the early age of fourteen and took a degree in medicine in 1836. Encouraged by the example of several of his classmates, he resolved to enter the missionary field, which he did, accompanied

Golden Key." Later he translated the Scriptures into Japanese, completing the New Testament in 1880. In 1891 he brought out his great Bible Dictionary, three years after the whole of the Bible had been translated into Japanese. This man, who was truly great in power of usefulness, passed away at the advanced age of ninety-six, having, as his biographer tells us, given away all he had, even to the stripping of his house of everything save the bare necessities of life. A life that embodies such fine idealism, industry, unselfishness, and simplicity cannot fail to remain an inspiration forever. The book is illustrated with twenty half-tones.¹

The lives of ten women "representatives of the whole well-rounded feminine endeavor to make this world of ours a better one in which to live"—these are the subjects of a little volume entitled "Heroines of Modern Religion,"² edited by W. D. Foster. The heroines included are Anne Hutchinson, Susannah Wesley, Elizabeth Ann Seton, Lucretia Mott, Fanny Crosby, Sister Dora, Hannah Whitall Smith, Frances Ridley Havergal, Ramabai Dongre Medhan, and Maude Ballington Booth.

In some respects Paul Bourget³ is more pre-eminently a writer than any other modern French author, except possibly Anatole France. Moreover, his life has been so typical of the career of letters in France that its story cannot fail to be stimulating to people of literary instincts, of whatever nation they may be. Ernest Dimnet has written of Bourget in one of the modern biographies being brought out by the house of Constable in London. He says, in conclusion, that, despite flaws in Bourget's character and career, when viewed as a whole it will seem to be "most noble."

It was well worth writing, that interesting tribute to some of those brave souls, whom Harry Graham calls "Splendid Failures."⁴ The chapters in this book, which originally appeared as articles in various British reviews, consider George Smythe, Theobald Wolfe Tone, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Benjamin Robert Hayden, Charles Townsend, William Henry Betty, Hartley Coleridge, and Maximilian, "Emperor" of Mexico. Sympathy and a keen insight into character mark Mr. Graham's essays on these interesting historical characters.

We have long since given up regarding George Borrow as a scientific philologist—which was a reputation he once had. His vivid, adventurous imagination, however, and his exquisite style, as seen in his letters and notes, make him a never-to-be-forgotten figure in English literature. A new book entitled "George Borrow and His Circle"⁵ has been edited by Clement King Shorter, the well-known English critic and editor of the *Sphere*. Mr. Shorter gives us many hitherto unpublished letters of Borrow and his friends, and the publishers have made a very attractive volume.

¹ Hepburn of Japan and His Wife and Helpmates. By William Elliot Griffith. Philadelphia: Westminster Press. 238 pp. \$1.50.

² Heroines of Modern Religion. Edited by Warren D. Foster. Surgis & Walton. 275 pp., ill. \$1.50.

³ Paul Bourget. By Ernest Dimnet. Houghton Mifflin. 124 pp. 25 cents.

⁴ Splendid Failures. By Harry Graham. London: Edward Arnold. 268 pp. \$3.

⁵ George Borrow and His Circle. By Clement King Shorter. Houghton Mifflin. 450 pp., ill. \$3.



GEORGE BORROW
(From an old print)

by his wife, who was a Miss Clarissa Leete, in March, 1846. They sailed for Singapore to work among the Chinese in Siam. When China was opened to the missionaries following the opium war, he went to Amoy, which then had a population of 400,000 people. It is recorded that four of the brave missionary women who went to Amoy died from the effects of the climate and the water within a few months of their arrival. After five years of missionary life Dr. Hepburn returned to New York and remained there thirteen years as a medical practitioner. In 1859 he decided to return to missionary work, and accordingly sailed for Kanagawa, Japan, in April, 1859. For a time after his arrival he lived in an old Buddhist temple that had been used for a stable. At once he began to learn the language and practice his profession. He taught the Japanese the use of soap, an article for which, up to that time, they did not even have a name. In 1861-62 the Yeddo Government detailed nine young men to learn English from Dr. Hepburn. He labored over the Japanese language faithfully, finally producing his "immortal dictionary," which his biographer, Dr. William Elliot Griffith, calls "the

Mr. Hugh Stokes, biographer of Francisco Goya,¹ master-painter and satirist of the eighteenth century, calls attention to the dominant force that made Goya prominent among Spanish painters, the "force of intense imagination." The play of imagination throughout the various manifestations of Goya's genius reveals how great an artist he really was. The biography treats of his precursors, of the Schools of Aragon and Zaragoza, of his influence on European art—and of the various departments of his art, figure painting, etching, lithographs—and tapestry cartoons. The volume has 48 full-page illustrations.

In the "Continental Legal History Series" we now have the second volume of "The Great Jurists of the World, from Gaius to Von Ihering."² This is a historical as well as a biographical work, and will be of great value to students of development and evolution of legal procedure, as well as the change in public attitude towards law and the courts.

A new book on "Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas,"³ by John F. Runciman, is not the rather fulsome eulogy of the great German musician to which we are accustomed. It is more a critical study of Wagner's personality and achievements. There is, moreover, a detailed examination of each of the operas and a judgment of its characteristic features.

If there ever was a real, sincere friend of Kings and Queens it is Charles Harbord, Fifth Baron of Suffield. From having been Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, he was "given" to Edward, then Prince of Wales, in 1872. He remained a close friend of this Prince until the latter's death as Edward VII. He stands in a very close relation to His Majesty George V. He has, moreover, written out his "Memories," covering the period from 1830 to 1913.⁴ They breathe kindness, sincerity, and loyalty.

The Prophets of Israel had their human side, all the commentaries and theology written to the contrary notwithstanding. It is this human side that Dr. Moses Bottenwieser (Biblical Exegesis, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati) tries to bring out in his volume, "The Prophets of Israel: Their Faith and Their Message."⁵

Once in a while a work in a foreign language, intended as a text-book for schools, possesses wide general interest. This can be said of the edition of the famous "Life of Balboa," by Quintana, which has just been published in a new edition by Ginn & Company, edited with notes and vo-



LORD SUFFIELD IN 1879, ACCORDING TO "VANITY FAIR"

cabulary by Prof. George Griffin Brownell (University of Alabama). "La Vida De Vasco Núñez De Balboa,"⁶ by D. Manuel José Quintana, is a fascinating story, and deserves adequate rendering into English.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, whose volumes on the experiences and observations of "a diplomatist's wife" in many lands have made her so well known to readers of literary travel books, recently completed a two-volume work of literary and artistic reminiscences which she calls "Italian Yesterdays."⁷ In more than seven hundred pages she chats to us about the interesting people of Italian history and some of the things they did.

THE NEW WAY OF WRITING HISTORY

A SHORT history of English Liberalism during the past century and a half, told in quotations from speeches, letters (gathered and edited by W. Lyon Blease), "show the way in which the governing classes looked at themselves and their subjects, and the way in which the prevailing

ideas of these classes were modified." This is a good method of setting forth the development of mankind, and in accordance with modern ideas of how history should be written. The last chapter in the book deals with the present Liberal government in England. Whatever may be the achievements at home, Liberals are likely "to contemplate the foreign record of the present government with more regret than satisfaction."⁸

¹ Francisco Goya. By Hugh Stokes. Putnam. 397 pp. ill. \$3.75.

² Great Jurists of the World. Edited by Sir John Macdonell and Edward Mason. Little, Brown. 607 pp., ill. \$5.

³ Richard Wagner, Composer of Operas. By John F. Runciman. London: G. Bell & Sons. 427 pp., ill. \$2.75.

⁴ My Memories, 1830-1913. By Lord Suffield. Brentano's. 395 pp., ill. \$3.75.

⁵ The Prophets of Israel. By Moses Bottenwieser. Macmillan, 347 pp. \$2.

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⁶ La Vida De Vasco Nunez De Balboa. By D. Manuel José Quintana. Ginn. 112 pp. 65 cents.

⁷ Italian Yesterdays. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Dodd, Mead. 2 vols. 704 pp. \$6.

⁸ A Short History of English Liberalism. By W. Lyon Blease. Putnam. 374 pp. \$3.50.

There is always room, apparently, for another history of England. The bibliography on this subject is already so vast, however, that each new work must necessarily take up a special phase or proceed from a new view-point. A four-volume "History of England and the British Empire,"¹ by Arthur D. Innes, formerly a member of the teaching staff of Oriel College, Oxford, and author of "England's Industrial Development," "An Outline of British History," and other works on the development of the British people, has begun to come from the press. Two volumes, the first covering the period up to 1485, and the second from 1485 to 1688, are at hand. Mr. Innes is thoroughly saturated with the modern point of view, and writes from the standpoint of the movements and ideas of peoples and classes, rather than by the old method of dynasties and wars.

That the great religious struggle of the sixteenth century, which has come to be known as the Reformation, was only a phase of the vast social revolution that was going on in Europe and effecting a transformation in all its institutions, that "momentous economic changes were the underlying cause of political and religious movements"—these are ideas and motives which the reader will not find very adequately set forth in books on the Reformation available up to the present time. Nevertheless, these ideas are now accepted by almost all historical students, and in the light of them "all the history of the past is undergoing a reinterpretation." The words quoted are from the foreword to Professor Henry C. Vedder's "The Reformation in Germany."² It may be that some theories and idols will be shattered if the conclusions of this author are accepted.

Nevertheless, a reading of this volume cannot fail to clarify the historical picture of the significance and worth of the Reformation.

Dr. Frank P. Graves has brought out the last of a series of three volumes on the history of education. His first book: "A History of Education Before the Middle Ages," was succeeded by "A History of Education During the Middle Ages and the Transition to Modern Times." The present volume is entitled "A History of Education in Modern Times."³ It is distinguished by its emphasis laid upon educational institutions and practices, rather than upon historical development. Dr. Graves is professor of the History of Education in the University of Pennsylvania.

One of those exhaustive, scholarly monographs, published under the direction of the Department of Economics at Harvard, is Dr. Abbott P. Usher's "History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710,"⁴ the author aiming to include three centuries in his study.

A series of manuals combining historical and descriptive studies of the governments of Europe are being published in what is known as the Imperial Library in England. "Our National Church," by Lord Robert Cecil and the Rev. H. J. Clayton, which we noted last month, and "The State and the Citizen"⁵ have already appeared. Lord Selborne writes with a restrained conservatism, which, however, permits him to speak with great respect of the referendum.

"Whigs and Whiggism,"⁶ being the political writings of Benjamin Disraeli, have been edited, with an introduction by William Hutcheon, made up largely of letters and quotations from speeches.

COLLECTIONS OF NEW VIRILE VERSE

"THE WINE PRESS,"⁷ by Alfred Noyes, is a powerful argument against the atrocity of war. It was first made public in a reading before "The Twilight Club" in New York. It has been strongly denounced by militarist papers and journals, among them the *London Times* and the *Westminster Gazette*. The latter journal called it the work of a crazy man. The poem repels from its sheer brutality; but sober reflection will persuade the reader that it but slightly sketches the actual horrors of war. Mr. Noyes scathingly arraigns the "powers-that-be," who touch a button from the safety of a council-table and precipitate bloody wars. His principal argument is unanswerable. He holds that if the "over-lords" who rule the destinies of the many, and the middle-class multitudes who are indifferent to the peace movement through ignorance of war were compelled to endure even the sight of the murder and rapine, war would cease to exist. The story of the poem is a horrible one, but the circumstance has doubtless happened many times during the progress of the Balkan War. Mr. Noyes writes of the censored reports of war—"That the censored truth that dies on earth is the crown of the lords of hell." The epilogue loftily visions the dawn of peace as a spirit moving upon the deep and in the minds of men, the spirit of peace and good will to men.

Nineteen-fourteen seems to be a year of anthologies of poetry. Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, the able critic of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, has selected and placed together in an attractive volume the distinctive and best poems of the year. He writes: "I have not allowed any special sympathy with the subject to influence my choice. I have taken the poet's point of view and accepted his value of the theme he dealt with—the first test was the sense of pleasure the poem communicated; then to discover the secret of the meaning of the pleasure felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer one became in a knowledge of the purpose of life by reason of the poem's message." Eighty-one poems were chosen by Mr. Braithwaite for his anthology. From these he selected "seven best" poems: "A Likeness," by Willa Sibert Cather; "Ghosts," by Marguerite Moore Marshall; "November," by Mahlon L. Fisher; "Perugia," by Amelia J. Burr; "God's Will," by Mildred Howells; "The Swordless Christ," by Percy A. Robinson, and "The Field of Glory," by Edwin Arlington Robinson,⁸ all worthy of permanent record in literature.

¹ A History of Education in Modern Times. By Frank P. Graves. Macmillan. 410 pp. \$1.10.

² History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400-1710. By Abbott P. Usher. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 405 pp. \$2.

³ The State and the Citizen. By the Earl of Selborne. Warne. 208 pp. 50 cents.

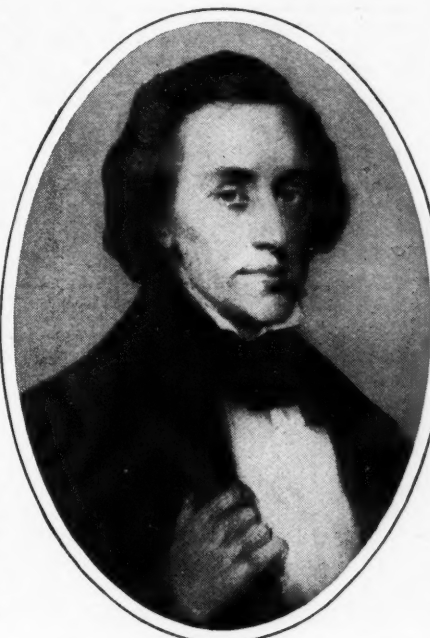
⁴ Whigs and Whiggism: Political Writings by Benjamin Disraeli. Edited by William Hutcheon. Macmillan. 476 pp. \$3.

⁵ The Reformation in Germany. By Henry C. Vedder. Macmillan. 466 pp. \$3.

⁶ The Wine Press. By Alfred Noyes. Stokes. 49 pp. 60 cents.

⁷ Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1915. Edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. Published by the author at Cambridge, Mass. 87 pp. \$1.

From the Oxford University Press comes a collection of Canadian verse chosen by Wilfrid Campbell. The poems cover the century and a half of time between the capture of Quebec and the present day, and several poems included appear for the first time in the pages of an anthology. The verse of French Canada is omitted, as it is written in the French language and is not the offshoot of the Canadian nation proper, which is British. The collection is a splendid and brilliant gathering of poetic genius. No other anthology recently published will so richly reward the reader. Bliss Carman's fine lyrics are given due prominence; Robert Service has three selections, which include his virile poem, "The Law of the Yukon"; William Drummond relieves the serious selections with the lightness of his *habitant* verse. "The Wreck of the Julie Plante" has become a school classic along with "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." Theodore Roberts' "Epitaph for a Voyageur," and J. C. M. Duncan's "Winter in Canada" are among the



CHOPIN, CONSIDERED THE BEST LIKENESS

notable poems included in this treasury of all that is best of Canadian poetry.¹

Uniform with the Oxford Books of French, German, Italian, and Latin Verse there is published The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse² (in the Spanish language) with an English introduction by the editor, James Fitzmaurice Kelly, F.B.A., professor of Spanish in the University of Liverpool. This admirable preface gives a running historical comment upon Spanish poetry from the twelfth century down to the present time. A bibliography of the authors is included.

The poems of George Edward Woodberry have been greatly praised by many critics. "The Flight and Other Poems,"³ his latest work, includes several selections that have appeared in leading magazines and twenty-three poems now published for the first time. Their equal can scarcely be found in the work of any other contemporaneous poet for nobility, freedom of style, richness of culture, and originality of theme.

MUSIC, SINGING, AND MUSICIANS

A NEW work on Chopin devoted chiefly, not to the personality of the marvelous Polish musician, but to "his structural art and its influence on contemporary music," has been written by E. S. Kelley. It is preëminently Chopin the composer that Mr. Kelley shows us. He concludes by saying that among the most potent forces which shaped the remarkable career of the Master of Bayreuth, Wagner, must be mentioned the art and science of Frédéric Chopin.⁴

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the eminent musical critic of the New York *Tribune*, has prepared a treatise on "Afro-American Folksongs," which is one of the most praiseworthy and much-needed books among those concerned with musical erudition. His purpose is to bring this species of folksong into the field of scientific observation. Examples, words, and music are given of slave melodies, creole and *habitant* songs of the South, voodoo chants, spirituals, work-songs, shouts, and kindred creations of folksongs. It would be difficult to

recommend a more interesting and useful book to the student of music, or to anyone athirst for general information about the folksongs of America.

Madame Lilli Lehmann's work, "Meine Gesangskunst," has been rendered into English under the general title "How to Sing."⁵ It is illustrated by diagrams, and while possessing interest to the general reader, it is intended for singers.

Another work for those who have a voice, in which to learn how to use it, is W. Warren Shaw's "The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration."⁶ There are exercises for singers and readers.

A couple of years ago we noticed in these pages a remarkable new book on "The Psychology of Singing," by David C. Taylor, in which was set forth by the author a "rational method of voice culture, based on a scientific analysis of all systems." Mr. Taylor was highly commended for this work. He has now brought out another, a smaller one, entitled "Self Help for Singers,"⁷ which is a sequel to the former, and is intended to be a manual for voice culture based on the old Italian method, which has been lost. There are exercises and other graphic aids to the student.

¹ The Oxford Book of Canadian Verse. Chosen by Wilfrid Campbell. Oxford University Press. 344 pp. \$2.

² The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse. Chosen by James Fitzmaurice Kelly. 469 pp. \$2.

³ The Flight and Other Poems. By George Edward Woodberry. Macmillan. 162 pp. \$1.25.

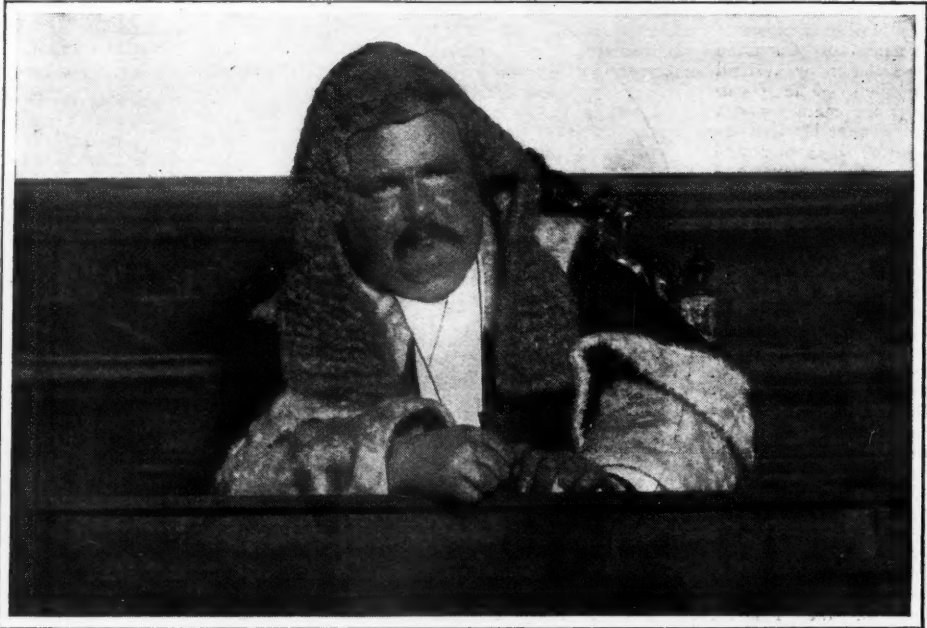
⁴ Chopin the Composer. By Edgar S. Kelley. New York: G. Schirmer. 190 pp. \$2.

⁵ Afro-American Folksongs. By H. E. Krehbiel. G. Schirmer. 176 pp., ill. \$2.

⁶ How to Sing. By Lilli Lehmann. Macmillan. 123 pp. \$1.75.

⁷ The Lost Vocal Art and Its Restoration. By W. Warren Shaw. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 219 pp. \$1.50.

⁸ Self Help for Singers. By David C. Taylor. New York: H. W. Gray Company. 64 pp. \$1.



G. K. CHESTERTON AS JUDGE IN THE "EDWIN DROOD" TRIAL

(At a mock trial recently held in London in which Chesterton, George Bernard Shaw, and other notable English literary figures took part, John Jasper, a character of Dickens's unfinished novel, "Edwin Drood," was tried—although it was really the pompous procedure of English jurisprudence that was at the bar. The picture shows Mr. Chesterton in a characteristic Dr. Johnsonian attitude)

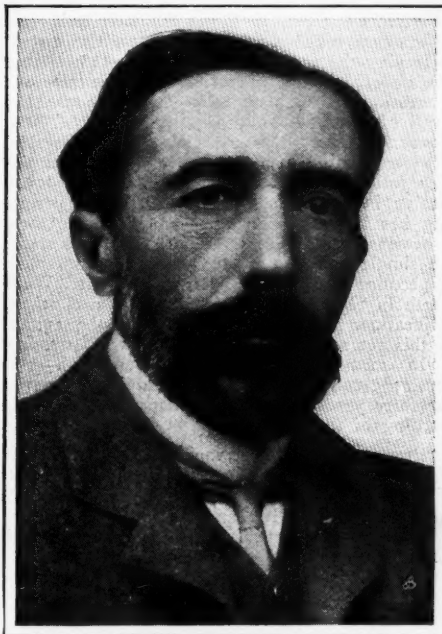
NINETEEN NOTABLE NEW NOVELS

GR**EAT** novels are never machine made. There are recipes for yarns about pirates and sea kings and doughty men of war, and formulas for fairy tales and essays and books that are just books. The novel, however, remains, and no doubt always will remain, the one form of literature aside from poetry that owes its lease of life to truth—to the power of its reality. And as its reality, whether of the moving pageant, of tragedy, of high emotion or of abiding faith and love, moves us to responsiveness, in such measure the truth of the novel becomes a part of our truth. The perfect novel must balance its structure between the heaven that we are scarcely able to touch and the solid earth that is under our feet. We know that in life there are discords and conflicts, passionate experience, nobility, beauty, and sanity. So we welcome all these in a novel. The writer misses his mark when he makes his novel the scaffolding to uphold a single pet theory or uses it as a lens to focus upon a single trait of human nature. The novel that specializes upon morbidity or upon sex, or which drags filth into observation will only succeed in arousing the curiosity of the idle during the momentary flare of its advertising. Many novels are written which have no excuse for their waste of paper, and yet if one exercises care, he may select a few that will win general approval by sheer merit. These meritorious novels we aim to present briefly, as they are published, to the attention of our readers.

MR. GILBERT CHESTERTON sings about the true English road, which he figures to be the rambling, zigzag, up-hill-and-down-dale road that was once the track of your homeward-bound English ale drinker—"The reeling road, the rolling road that rambles 'round the shire." Now, to those who like this kind of a literary road, charming but indirect, Mr. Chesterton's latest novel, "The Flying Inn,"¹ will give delight. Those who are inclined to favor Roman roads, or those who consider a road should be defined as one defines a straight line, "The Flying Inn" will fail to please. Mr. Chesterton has never written a more piquant, whimsical tale. It is such a mirthful performance, filled with inspiring pranks, that it

has elicited the phrase "incorrigible Chesterton" from the critics. He takes material from the Middle Ages and sets the scene in modern England. Lord Ivywood, who somehow suggests Byron, forces an act through Parliament making unlawful the selling of alcoholic beverages to the masses save in a few inns which have government license, his object being to protect the savings of the humble laborer. After various startling adventures, which include his descent upon "The Old Ship Inn" in Pebblewick, the humble partisans of ale-drinking rebel, and led by one Patrick Dalroy, recently returned from an unsuccessful campaign as King of Ithaca in a war between that tiny principality and Turkey, and "Pump," the late proprietor of "The Old Ship," they attack the estate of Lord Ivywood.

¹ The Flying Inn. By Gilbert Chesterton. Lane. 320 pp. \$1.30.



JOSEPH CONRAD AS HE LOOKED LAST YEAR

Arrived at Lord Ivywood's estates, they put to flight a secretly gathered Turkish army, which the noble Lord has assembled to carry out his secret plan of orientalizing England.

Under cover of this whimsy of a plot, Mr. Chesterton has his fling at Post-Futurist painting, Oriental religious devotees, who pose as prophets, health elixirs, and society poets. A quantity of verse is scattered throughout the text, every line conceived in a spirit of gaiety. The moral of the whole farcical performance Mr. Chesterton conveys without quibbling. It is this: The radical reformer must be taken with a pinch of salt. Old ideals are best for the humbler classes. Intellectual hypocrisy, sham, and snobbishness will bring us to a worse fate than the doors of the quiet madhouse where Lord Ivywood spends his last days. The gallant Patrick Dalroy is as sprightly an adventurer as ever fought the Turks "when Peter led the last crusade." He marries the Lady Joan Brett and, quite in keeping with Mr. Chesterton's method, blessed by good sense, humor, and love, lives happily ever afterwards.

"Ha! Art thou there, old mole," it was Mr. Beenham's habit to cry when he spied a boy cribbing or larking in the grammar school at Thrigsby, where Mr. Herbert Jocelyn Beenham (for twenty-five years previous to his introduction to the world at the hands of Mr. Gilbert Cannan) had been a master. For his use of this pleasantry he was called "Old Mole,"¹ which is the title of Mr. Cannan's readable and diverting novel. The first portion of the book shows the rebellion of Mr. Beenham against the artificial academic atmosphere of the Thrigsby school, a cloister that has robbed him of his youth and

spontaneity. It is the revolt that all men and women who talk and write and preach about life feel when denied the glorification of possessing the actual experiences of life itself. "Old Mole" may have faults of construction, but they are the faults of Dickens's novels. Like Dickens, Mr. Cannan intrudes himself into the fabric of the story much to the reader's delight. At times he is actually within the skins of his puppets. Take Mr. Beenham, a man of "indolence, obstinacy, combativeness, and a certain coarse strain which made him regard women as ridiculous," a man who for twenty-five years had been content to call his school "his bride." He comes to disgrace and the loss of his position through his innocent offer of aid to a weeping girl in a tram. He casts his fortunes in with the girl, who is already in serious trouble, and she takes Beenham to her uncle's theatre. There, presently, the virtuous Beenham finds himself engaged as chief writer of plays to a traveling caravan that calls itself "The Theatre Royal." Then, quite as unexpectedly, he finds himself married to Matilda Burn, the girl he has befriended and who is described in a belated proffer of his lost position by the head master of the Thrigsby school as a "domestic servant who left her situation under distressing circumstances." At this point exit Mr. Beenham and enter Mr. Cannan into his mortal frame to thrill us with a man's awakening to the potentialities of life. Matilda becomes an actress. The ex-master of Thrigsby educates her and she finally arrives in London and makes a hit in a play that runs over two years. Here Matilda loses the essence of reality. She has served her creator's purpose and drifts away into a mythical country of perpetual happiness with her lover. Mr. Panoukian, the young man for whom Matilda deserts the elderly Beenham, is a shadowy creature from first to last. As a character, Beenham is not convincing, much as we may enjoy him. His tardy evolution from an academic prig to a man of full soul-stature is too amazing for credulity. Matilda is consistent until she becomes the modern woman in London. One is inclined to think that the real Matilda would have somehow stuck to Beenham out of sheer gratitude. But Matilda makes an exit with Panoukian to the land of endless honeymoons, and we return with zest to Mr. Cannan's appendix—a letter after ten years to Panoukian. Here Cannan is frankly himself, writing his vision of manhood, his philosophy of love and life, and his belief that "love is a voyager, and it is our privilege to travel with him, but if we stay too long in the inn of habit, we lose his company and are undone."

Mr. Joseph Conrad, the eminent English novelist, is a master of his craft. John Galsworthy recently said of him: "The writing of these ten books (meaning Conrad's) is probably the only writing of the last twelve years that will enrich the English language to any great extent," while James Huneker declares that "the only man in England to-day who belongs to the immortal company of Meredith, Hardy, and Henry James, is Joseph Conrad."

Mr. Conrad's new novel, "Chance,"² just published in England, will be in the hands of readers in this country early in March. It is a brilliant piece of pessimistic puzzling over the apparent disorder of life. The author sees only accident

¹ Old Mole. By Gilbert Cannan. Appleton. 364 pp. \$1.35.

² Chance. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page. \$1.35.



BOUCK WHITE

(Author of "The Call of the Carpenter," who has just written another striking novel entitled, "The Mixing")

and blind chance in the struggle of human existence. Regarding the sincerity of women he says:

"I call a woman sincere when she volunteers a statement resembling remotely in form what she would really like to say—what she thinks ought to be said if it were not for the desire to spare the stupid sensitiveness of men. The woman's rougher, simpler, very upright judgment embraces the whole truth, which their tact, their mistrust, and masculine idealism prevents them from speaking in its entirety. And their tact is unerring. We could not stand women speaking the truth. We could not bear it. It would cause infinite misery and bring about the most awful disturbances in this rather mediocre, but still idealistic, fool's paradise in which each of us lives his own little life."

Arthur Christopher Benson, the well-known essayist, offers a surprise in "Water Springs,"¹ a true Bensonian essay clothed in the form of a novel. A college don of advancing years, engrossed in academic pursuits, falls in love with a girl of sweet and lovely character. The girl marries the don and to these two simple people come the great experiences of life, which widen and deepen their love and reverence for each other and their faith in God's ultimate purpose. The story is idyllic and inspiring, and will come close to our hearts.

¹ Water Springs. By Arthur Christopher Benson. Putnam. 369 pp. \$1.35.

Two wholesome, tender stories of Scotch life come from the pen of Mary Findlater, who has, in common with her talented sister, the gift of portraying the true Scotch character—that strange mixture of "caution and candor, of meanness and generosity, of complete reticence and entire loyalty," of dourness and sparkling humor. "Betty Musgrave"² and "A Narrow Way"³ could be properly termed old-fashioned novels, so closely do they follow the old method of placing a lovely heroine in distressing circumstances and permitting her lover to rescue her and lead her away to everlasting happiness. Nevertheless, the stories are simple and human and carry an atmosphere of peculiar charm. The character of Mrs. Wentworth in "Betty Musgrave" excels as a character delineation. The book closes with the epitaph of this remarkable woman. It is worth quoting: "In memory of Charlotte Wentworth—very gentle; greatly beloved: she lived in this parish for forty years, and died in hope—expecting the morning of God."

"Prescott of Saskatchewan"⁴ is a forceful story of the last frontier. A strong plot, the story of a journey through the trails of the northern wilderness to save life and honor, the interwoven thread of the courage, faith, and love of a beautiful girl, render this story attractive and of interest to readers who like a stirring tale of adventure.

Agnes C. Laut writes a capital story in "The New Dawn,"⁵ a novel built around the character of a would-be super-man, who becomes gluttoned with power, the captain of the greatest of trusts. The most precious and beautiful possession he owns—for his idea of marriage is the ownership of woman by man—is his wife, a woman of marvelous beauty and rare mental attainments. His neglect and disregard of the finer things of life drive her to seek for happiness with another man. She is saved from taking a fatal step by the influence of a pure-minded girl friend. The "new dawn" comes to her and also to her husband in their spiritual awakening, in the realization that "goodness and power have to be hitched tight together to keep our new democracy from splitting on the lines of class hate." This wedding of virtue and power, of science and religion, is the "new dawn" which reveals, in the words of Ward, the super-man, that "the Lord Almighty is still a-running his job." Miss Laut's skill in character painting is shown in her sketch of Lord Strathcona, which appears on another page.

Bouck White, author of "The Call of the Carpenter," writes of practical salvation for the rural community in "The Mixing,"⁶ a story which has for its sub-title "What the Hillport Neighbors Did." The village of Hillport had two dominant elements as far apart in aims as the poles—the town Summer colony and the actual village folk. The commuters held themselves aloof from village life and the villagers kept to themselves. The Reverend Mr. Dagner comes to Hillport and tries to awaken the spirit of progress. He fails until the wise Mrs. Corbin gives him her practical coöperation. Gradually Hillport is made over; the streets are cleaned; morals are cleaned; civic

² Betty Musgrave. By Mary Findlater. Dutton. 303 pp. \$1.35.

³ A Narrow Way. By Mary Findlater. Dutton. 301 pp. \$1.35.

⁴ Prescott of Saskatchewan. By Harold Bindloss. Stokes. 346 pp., ill. \$1.30.

⁵ The New Dawn. By Agnes C. Laut. Moffat Yard. 542 pp., ill. \$1.35.

⁶ The Mixing. By Bouck White. Doubleday, Page. 344 pp. \$1.20.

improvements wipe out the plague spots, and white paint transforms the ugly cottages into things of beauty, a farm products company is organized; in fact, Utopia arrives and calls her name—Hillport. Yet everything Mr. White places before the reader is sane and practical. Every Hillport could go and do likewise. Everyone who is interested in public welfare should read the book. Mr. White is thoroughly alive to the fact that cities will work out their problems with rapidity at the present time; it is the rural community that needs assistance for its resurrection from the dead.

"A Mesalliance,"¹ by Katherine Tynan, agreeably contrasts the snobbishness of country-side society in England with a fine, strong character—a woman with gypsy blood in her veins, who marries Squire Harding, master of Littlecombe.

Mr. Charles Marriot's grasp of psychology, his inward illumination of character, always produces a profound impression upon the reader. "The Wondrous Wife,"² an emotional story of great love and sacrifice, is one of the finest of his creations in fiction. The central idea is that character and individuality may have a "little blossoming at every season" of all our years, the inclement as well as the fortunate.

Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim has written many novels in the past fifteen years. He has invariably displayed great inventive resource and constructive skill. These qualities have made his work popular with a class of readers who required a good story, from which neither realism, satire, nor philosophy could be expected. Mr. Oppenheim's latest novel, "A People's Man,"³ is not of this class. It is a clever satirical novel, built to focus on a definite purpose, the preachment that wild-eyed socialism will never solve class differences any more than ill-advised legislation will bring capital and labor into harmonious cooperation. Maraton, the principal character, goes to England from America to organize the downtrodden British workingmen and overthrow capital. He finds in the end that an alliance with the British Prime Minister for the carrying out of his plans makes for the actual good of the classes he strives to uplift.

The third novel of Dostoevsky in the series which the Macmillans are bringing out is "The Possessed."⁴ We have already noticed in these pages during recent months the first two volumes of this edition: "The Brothers Karamazov" and "The Idiot." It is impossible to add anything to what has been said over and over again by the great appraisers of literature regarding the tremendous psychological power of Dostoevsky. "The Possessed," a novel in three parts (this translation having been made by Constance Garnett), fills 637 pages. It is full of the weird insight of the great Russian psychologist into the subterranean workings of the human soul.

Another keen study of psychology, full of dramatic spiritual power is Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's "Horace Blake."⁵ It is the story of a "genius,"

a playwright who broke away from the Roman Catholic faith as a young man. Through a long life spent in iconoclasm, through his brilliant plays, he "plumbed in his own person every depth of moral degradation." His devoted wife, however, saves him from the usual consequences of such actions.



MRS. WILFRID WARD
(Author of "Horace Blake")

"Concessions,"⁶ by Sydney Schiff, is another psychological study, traced, however, in a more delicate, less tumultuous way. Four very exceptional people have very unfortunate marital relations. With considerable technical skill the author sketches these and outlines their characters.

One of the foremost names in French feminism is that of the novelist Marcelle Tinayre. In her books Madame Tinayre is admitted to have done more for the intellectual emancipation of women in France, perhaps, than any other of her countrywomen. This she does in analyzing life and its problems, and giving frankly, and with delicate literary skill, the woman's point of view. In "Madeleine" at Her Mirror: A Woman's Diary she is in her best mood, weaving romance, autobiography, and "current events" with acute reflections upon modern social relations.

An unusual romance, falling only a little short of the impress the author evidently intends to make, is Inez Haynes Gillmore's "Angel Island."⁷ It is a story of five shipwrecked men of different

¹ A Mesalliance. By Katherine Tynan. Duffield. 270 pp. \$1.25.

² The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriot. Bobbs-Merrill.

³ A People's Man. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown.

⁴ The Possessed. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. Macmillan. 637 pp.

⁵ Horace Blake. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Putnam. 422 pp.

⁶ Concessions. By Sydney Schiff. Lane. 351 pp. \$1.25.

⁷ Madeleine at Her Mirror. By Marcelle Tinayre. Lane.

⁸ Angel Island. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. Holt. 351 pp.

⁶ Concessions. By Sydney Schiff. Lane. 351 pp. \$1.25.

⁷ Madeleine at Her Mirror. By Marcelle Tinayre. Lane.

⁸ Angel Island. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. Holt. 351 pp.

ill., \$1.35.

temperaments and five equally individual winged women who begin as "angels" and end as women. These women are free, "they could have kept away from the men all their lives; but they are human and age-long instinct holds them to their destiny."

A story of "love, laughter, mystery, and adventure in the great out-of-doors," entitled "Diane of the Green Van,"¹ recently won a ten-thousand-dollar prize in a contest in which more than five hundred manuscripts were submitted. It was written by Leone Dalrymple. The publishers have brought it out with illustrations in colortone.

In "Sandy"² Mr. S. R. Crockett introduces us to a new character which many readers will admit is as captivating as the "Patsy" of a former novel. The scene, of course, is Scotch to the core.

OTHER NEW STORIES

A rattling, roaring story of a pirate of the seventeenth century, who goes through all the experiences and all the adventures proper to a

gentleman of his ilk, is James Burnham, the dare-devil hero of Theodore G. Roberts's new story, "The Wasp."

"The Escape of Mr. Trimm,"⁴ by Irvin S. Cobb, is an entertaining volume of short stories which reflect certain characteristics of American life.

Entertaining stories published particularly for young people include "The Boy Woodcrafter," by Clarence Hawkes. The author believes every boy should be a naturalist; "The Boy Scouts on Swift River," by Thornton Burgess; "When I Was a Little Girl," by Zona Gale, and "Sonnie-Boy's People," by James B. Connelly.

Other excellent novels are: "The Lost Road," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Substance of His House," by Ruth Halt Boucicault; "Van Cleve," by Mary S. Watts; "Another Man's Shoes," by Victor Bridges; "The Price of Place," by Samuel Blythe; "Richard Furlong," by E. Temple Thurston; "From the Angle of Seventeen," by Eden Phillpotts; "Kazan," by James O. Curwood; "A Wise Son," by Charles Sherman, and "Pidgin Island," by Harold MacGrath.

ESSAYS ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS, LETTERS, AND WOMAN

LET it not be forgotten that the late Alfred Russel Wallace, besides being a great naturalist, was for thirty years president of the Land Nationalization Society. He was profoundly interested in social reform, and his last written work, published in this country since his death under the title "The Revolt of Democracy,"⁵ declares that more direct and radical measures must be taken to abolish "that disgrace to our civilization—starvation and suicide from dread of starvation." He proposes to exert the full powers of government to accomplish this beneficent end. The life story of the author, by James Marchant, is included in the volume.

Since the historian Freeman enunciated his epigrammatic dictum: "History is past politics and politics present history,"⁶ there has not arisen in all the English-speaking world a man better fitted to interpret the saying in the language of the life of to-day than John Morley, the biographer of Gladstone and the intellectual chieftain of British Liberalism. Fortunately, Lord Morley himself chose this theme for an address last year before the University of Manchester. After some recasting and amplification the address now appears in a little book entitled "On Politics and History," a book well worth reading as an example of the author's forceful style.

The famous lecture by the late Professor William Graham Sumner, of Yale, entitled "Earth Hunger,"⁷ heads a new collection of Professor Sumner's essays, for which we are indebted to Dr. Albert G. Keller. This volume follows the publi-

cation of Professor Sumner's book, "War and Other Essays," in 1910. Many of his shorter productions were either never printed at all or published in obscure, scattered, or inaccessible places. The more important of these have been incorporated in the present collection, which begins with a three-page autobiographical sketch written in the author's characteristic style.

Lord Cromer, one of the most famous of British pro-consuls, whose impress upon Egypt will probably never be effaced, has gathered together a series of essays written by him since 1898, appearing at different times in the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Spectator*, and published them under the title "Political and Literary Essays."⁸ They all set forth the imperialistic view—but but imperialism plus responsibility.

"Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays,"⁹ afford Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan opportunity for the exercise of his brilliant pen on subjects that cannot fail to obtain wide discussion. They are "Clio, a Muse," "Walking," "George Meredith," "Poetry and Rebellion," "John Woolman, the Quaker," "Poor Muggleton," "The Classics," "The Middle Marches," and "If Napoleon Had Won the Battle of Waterloo." The title essay pleads for the historian of literary genius, the future Gibbons, Carlyles, and Macaulays. "Walking" analyzes the various schools of walking, "none of them orthodox." The Life of John Woolman, the "woolman" of old English trader stock, Mr. Trevelyan places beside the Confessions of St. Augustine and Rousseau as one of the three religious biographies that are recorded of men who "had soul-life abundantly." Beyond the great literary value of these essays, Mr. Trevelyan has placed us in his debt by sending our minds back over the inspiring record of the old-fashioned

¹ Diane of the Green Van. By Leone Dalrymple. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. 441 pp. \$1.35.

² Sandy. By S. R. Crockett. Macmillan. 353 pp. \$1.35.

³ The Wasp. By Theodore G. Roberts. Dillingham. 352 pp., ill. \$1.25.

⁴ The Escape of Mr. Trimm. By Irvin S. Cobb. George Doran. 279 pp. \$1.55.

⁵ The Revolt of Democracy. By Alfred Russel Wallace. Funk & Wagnalls. 82 pp. \$1.

⁶ On Politics and History. By John Morley. Macmillan. 201 pp. \$1.

⁷ Earth Hunger and Other Essays. By William Graham Sumner. Yale University Press. 377 pp. \$2.25.

⁸ Political and Literary Essays. By Lord Cromer. Macmillan. 464 pp. \$2.75.

⁹ Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays. By George M. Trevelyan. Longmans, Green. 200 pp. \$1.50.

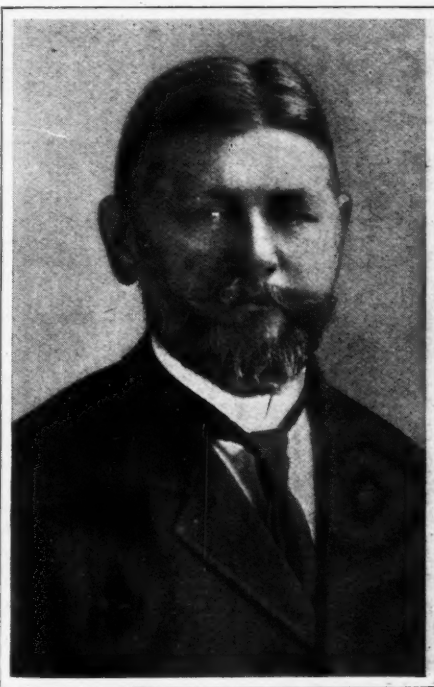
American Quaker, who traveled about like Socrates of old teaching the dialectic of love.

Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, is one of those stimulating writers who see, and can make others see, the practical side of religion. Some of the phases of this practical side are shown in his latest volume, "The Battles of Peace."¹

No less eminent a social philosopher than Emile Deschamps is one of the latest to write a book on the American woman—"The Women of Uncle Sam,"² he calls it. This genial observer finds a great deal that is interesting in his subject, with whom he is apparently better acquainted than most foreigners when they write about American women. He makes some rather humorous, characteristically French humorous mistakes, but, on the whole, his observations are fairly accurate and always kindly in spirit. M. Deschamps has been for many years Paris correspondent for a number of London daily newspapers.

Mr. Paul Gaultier's "Les Maladies Sociales" (The Social Maladies, or The Ills of Society)³ is a consideration of the most acute diseases to which society, as an organism, is subject. He has chapters on the adolescent criminal, the ravages of alcohol, the decrease in the birth rate, the poison of pornography, and the causes of suicide, the chapter on each separate subject being followed by one setting forth this French philosopher's idea of the necessary remedy.

A lively and stimulating little volume on "The Meccas of the World"⁴ has been written by Anne Warwick, and is subtitled as "The Play of Modern Life in New York, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and London."



DR. FREDERICK KUNZ, THE GEM EXPERT

(Whose new book, "The Curious Lore of Precious Stones," is noticed on this page)

PAINTING, GEMS, ETCHING, AND RUGS

DR. FREDERICK KUNZ is an expert in gems and precious stones. His library dealing with the subject is the most extensive in America. He is a vice-president of the great firm of Tiffany, in New York. His book, "The Curious Lore of Precious Stones,"⁵ comes to us, therefore, with the authority of a master. Its subtitle calls it "a description of their sentiments and folklore, superstitions, symbolism, mysticism, use in medicine, protection, prevention, religion and divination, crystal-gazing, birthstones, luckstones and talismans, astral, zodiacal, and planetary." It is dedicated to the memory of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, "with appreciation of the noble spirit that conceived and founded the Morgan-Tiffany collection of gems and the Morgan-Bement collections of minerals and meteorites in the American Museum of Natural History and the Morgan Collection of the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle* in Paris."

Dr. Kunz believes that it is natural and right that we should love and cherish precious stones and gems for their intrinsic beauty and their durability. Primitive man was attracted to them probably much as the Australian bower bird is

attracted to bright shells and bits of cloth where-with it decks its retreat. Some of the superstitions regarding precious stones are quaint conceits. The diamond was supposed to have originated from gold and to possess sex; the carbuncle and chalcidony protected sailors from drowning; coral guarded ships from wind and waves; amethysts cured drunkenness; a catseye warned away evil spirits; lapis-lazuli was a cure for melancholy, etc. A portion of the book is devoted to a history of the use of precious stones in religious observances.

During the course of Dr. Kunz's long study of his subject he declares he has not found that there is inherent in precious stones any magical properties or any powers that transcend the laws of nature. Still, he does not scout the mass of accumulated evidence that history spreads before him as to their beneficent or malignant influences. He says: "Their claims being supported by many strange happenings, perhaps the result of coincidence, but possibly due to the coöperation of some unknown law, does this not give a color of verity to the statements regarding the ancient magicians and their spells?"

The book is splendidly illustrated with color plates, cuts in doubletone, and line drawings.

Edwin Blashfield publishes his lectures, delivered in March, 1912, at the Art Institute of Chicago, with some additional material, under the title of "Mural Painting in America." There is

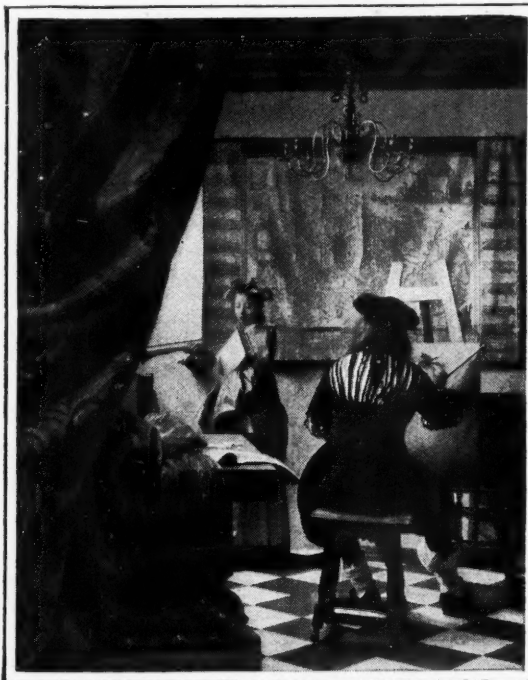
¹ The Battles of Peace. By George Hodges. Macmillan. 273 pp. \$1.25.

² The Women of Uncle Sam. By Emile Deschamps. Paris: Maisonneuve. 400 pp. 60 cents.

³ The Social Maladies. By Paul Gaultier. Paris: Hachette. 271 pp. 60 cents.

⁴ The Meccas of the World. By Anne Warwick. Lane. 259 pp., ill. \$2.

⁵ The Curious Lore of Precious Stones. By George Frederick Kunz. Lippincott. 406 pp., ill. \$5.



VERMEER PAINTING HIS OWN PORTRAIT

no form of art that demands wider education than this complicated form of painting. Mr. Blashfield makes a statement of the "real demands of mural painting and endeavors to suggest its real value." Lack of space prevents a notice worthy the value of this fine informational and critical work. It is finely illustrated with reproductions of the best mural art in America.¹

The special winter number of *The Studio* gives an account of "The Great Painters and Etchers, from Rembrandt to Whistler,"² by Malcolm C. Salaman. Over two hundred reproductions of the work of famous etchers are given in appendix. The beauty and charm of this collection, illuminated by the vivacious and inspiring text, can only be estimated by an actual survey of the number.

A sumptuous work, "Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern,"³ by Walter A. Hawley, turns the mind to the contemplation of the world of Oriental art, that is but little appreciated by the Western mind. The creative art of the East expresses itself in subtle gamuts of beauty that to be appreciated must be intellectually understood. A rug is a covering for a floor to the uninitiated; to the wise it may relate a fairy tale, or summon Aladdin's genie of the lamp. The chapters of this masterly work discuss the various rug-producing countries, materials, weaving different kinds of rugs—Oriental, Persian, Chinese, etc. A useful chapter advises the purchaser how to distinguish between

bogus and genuine rugs, and how to avoid the pitfalls that are spread for the unwary. The book has eleven colored plates, eighty half-tone engravings, and four maps.

One of those splendidly illustrated art books which mark the holiday season, and which are so satisfactory in point of mechanical appearance, is Mr. Philip L. Hale's work on "Jan Vermeer of Delft."⁴ It is an intensive study that Mr. Hale has given us of an artist whom he calls "the greatest painter who has ever lived." Titian and Giorgione, he is willing to admit, were "more seductive artistic personalities"; Da Vinci was more subtle, and Raphael was undoubtedly a greater draughtsman. But, "when it comes to sheer downright painting it would seem that Vermeer was in most respects the leader of all. Indeed, it might also be said that, from our ultra-modern point of view, till Vermeer painted no one had tried to paint at all. Of course, there were giants like Velasquez, Rubens, and Rembrandt who did very wonderful things. But none of these conceived of arriving at tone by an exquisitely just relation of color values, and it is this idea that lies at the root of all really good modern painting." "One of the things which particularly interest us in Vermeer," says Mr. Hale, "is his modernity. Certain of his pictures look as though they had been painted yesterday. Moreover, his point of view, his color values, and his touch—"all these are peculiarly modern qualities which one seldom notices in other old masters."

A STREET IN DELFT
(From one of Vermeer's paintings)

¹ Mural Painting in America. Edwin H. Blashfield. Scribners. 312 pp., ill. \$2.

² The Great Painters and Etchers, from Rembrandt to Whistler. By Malcolm C. Salaman. Special Winter Number of *The Studio*, edited by Charles Holme. Lane. 264 pp., ill. \$3.

³ Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern. By Walter A. Hawley. Lane. 320 pp., ill. \$7.50.

⁴ The Life of Jan Vermeer of Delft. By Philip L. Hale. Small, Maynard. 399 pp., ill. \$10.

BOOKS ON PUBLIC PROBLEMS BY EXPERTS

IN a new book by Professor John R. Commons entitled "Labor and Administration,"¹ one finds very little of abstract economic discussion, but a great deal of concrete statement regarding the constructive work that has been going on for the past ten years, particularly in the State of Wisconsin, where Professor Commons holds the chair of political economy in the State University. It was doubtless because of his notable service in that State as a member of the Industrial Commission that Professor Commons was chosen as a member of the new National Commission on Industrial Relations. Certain it is that the experience of the State commission, which is briefly set forth in one of the chapters of this book, forms an excellent preparation for the enlarged inquiries to be undertaken by the new Federal commission appointed by President Wilson. Among the topics suggestively treated by Professor Commons in the present volume are: "The Union Shop," "Restrictions by Trade Unions," "Unions and Efficiency," "European and American Unions," "Labor and Municipal Politics," "Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency," "The Longshoremen of the Great Lakes," "The Wage-earners of Pittsburgh," "A State System of Employment Offices," and "Industrial Education in Wisconsin."

Another book dealing with current, popular problems is Mr. J. W. Sullivan's "Markets for the People,"² in which the present prevailing system of retailing is criticized with special reference to the hindrances to coöperation, the failure of the housed retail public markets, and the financial losses of the wholesale systems in large cities. The author has made a special study of the numerous projects to reduce the cost of living offered at the Washington headquarters of the American trade unions, together with reports, official and unofficial, from many countries. He has also made a personal examination of the market systems in Europe, notably those of Paris, London, and Berlin. The last chapter of the book summarizes the author's proposal of what he calls "a metropolitan market system, cut-price and costless."

Any effort to humanize the discussion of taxation, which far more often than otherwise has been dry and forbidding to all except the special student of economic questions, should be eagerly welcomed. Of the volume on "Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth,"³ by Frederic Mathews, it may be said that the work throughout bears a direct relation to human problems and to those efforts towards their solution that have commanded the attention of large numbers of men and women throughout the world. The book begins with the exposition of both the old and the new protection. It then proceeds to the discussion of the two main forms of taxation, direct and indirect, the "natural tax" and a survey of philosophy and religion in relation to taxation, concluding with chapters on political theory and practice.

Just as the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations is beginning its inquiries there appears a book on the subject of "Boycotts and the Labor

Struggle,"⁴ which contains most, if not all, of the facts and arguments on which the commission will necessarily base its conclusions. The author of this work, Mr. Harry W. Laidler, is a member of the New York bar, as well as a student of economics. His book treats the subject of boycotts in both its economic and legal aspects. One important feature of the book is its exposition of the important cases, like that of the Danbury hatters, which have occupied the attention of lawyers and of economists in this country for many years. The proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, so far as it relates to labor organizations and the efforts made recently in Congress to legalize the boycott, make the publication of this discussion especially timely.

A new edition of Mr. H. L. Gantt's "Work, Wages, and Profits"⁵ has been demanded by the rapidly increasing interest in the methods of shop management described by Mr. Gantt. These methods, as pointed out by Mr. Charles B. Going in an introduction to the new edition, are sometimes incorrectly supposed to be summed up in the bonus system of wage payment, but in any complete statement of Mr. Gantt's methods the inducement of increased earnings is only one factor and almost the last factor. Before any adequate idea of task work with bonus can be obtained, Mr. Gantt's full concept of scientific investigation, careful standardization, individual instruction, and interconnected reward to both instructor or supervisor and workman, must be clearly grasped. This full concept is set forth in the present volume with ample exhibition of practical results.

Other important books in the field of sociology and economics are the following:

"Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics," by Marshall Wright Field (University of Chicago Press); "Elementary Economics," by S. J. Chapman (Longmans, Green); "Economic Determinism," by Lida Page (Kerr); "Economics of Enterprise," by Herbert Joseph Davenport (Macmillan); "The Price of Inefficiency," by Frank Koester (Sturgis & Walton); "Conservation of Water," by Walter McCulloh (Yale University Press); "The Knapp Method of Growing Cotton," by H. E. Savely and W. B. Mercier (Doubleday, Page); "The New Agrarianism," by Charles W. Dahlinger (Putnam); "Modern Cities," by Horatio M. Pollock and William S. Morgan (Funk & Wagnalls); "Educational Resources of Village and Rural Communities," by Joseph K. Hart (Macmillan); "The Magnate of the People," by Martin Johnson (Milwaukee: Martin Publishing Company); "The Purchasing Power of Money," by Irving Fisher (Macmillan); "Gold Prices and Wages," by John A. Hobson (Doran); "The Credit System," by W. G. Langworthy Taylor (Macmillan); "Mercantile Credit," by James Edward Hagerty (Holt); "Statistical Averages: A Methodological Study," by Dr. Franz Zizek (Holt); "Kings of Wealth vs. American People," by Edward N. Olly (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company); "History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup (London: A. & C. Black); and "The Facts of Socialism," by Jessie Wallace Hughan (Lane).

¹ Labor and Administration. By John R. Commons. Macmillan. 431 pp. \$1.60.

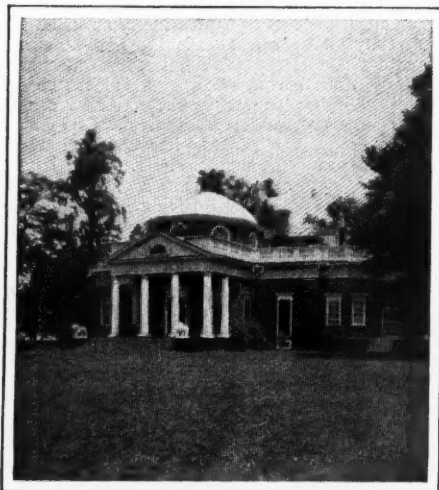
² Markets for the People: The Consumer's Part. By J. W. Sullivan. 316 pp. \$1.25.

³ Taxation and the Distribution of Wealth. By Frederic Mathews. Doubleday, Page. 680 pp. \$2.50.

⁴ Boycotts and the Labor Struggle. By Harry W. Laidler. Lane. 488 pp. \$2.

⁵ Work, Wages, and Profits. By H. L. Gantt. New York: The Engineering Magazine Company. 312 pp. \$2.

OTHER NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH



MONTICELLO AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

JEFFERSON AS ARCHITECT AND LANDSCAPE ARTIST

All those who have regard for the fame of Thomas Jefferson know well that among his many great achievements there were two which he selected as best worthy of the recognition of future generations, one of these being the fact that he was the founder of the University of Virginia. Few, however, are aware of the extent to which his founding of the University was carried in matters of detail. Not only did he exert the influence which secured its charter and provided the means for its establishment; not only did he originate its educational methods and select and import its original group of teachers, but he created it in the material sense as its architect and builder and its landscape artist. With very small means at hand, but with marvelous taste, skill, constructive imagination, and capacity for technical detail, Mr. Jefferson created the most beautiful example of classical architecture to be found anywhere in the United States when he had completed the project which occupied the untiring industry of his old age. Another very remarkable specimen of his architectural skill was his own home, Monticello, looking down from its eminence upon the University at Charlottesville, four miles distant.

We are now fortunate in having an admirable volume from Dr. William A. Lambeth and Mr. Warren H. Manning on "Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes."¹ Dr. Lambeth is a professor in the University, and is superintendent of buildings and grounds. Most of this volume is from his pen. A concluding chapter is by the well-known landscape architect, Mr. Manning, who has carefully studied the situation at the University of Virginia and has made a plan for possible future development. The volume has many excellent illustrations, with reproductions of bits of architectural drawing and of original sketches and letters of instruction by Mr. Jefferson, as now preserved in the archives of the University.

¹ Thomas Jefferson as an Architect and a Designer of Landscapes. By William Alexander Lambeth and Warren H. Manning. Houghton Mifflin. 170 pp. ill. \$10.

Nothing was known in the United States in Jefferson's time about the symmetrical planning and arrangement of buildings for academic purposes, and Mr. Jefferson's scheme was the very first in America that showed any conception of symmetry and unity in the grouping of such structures. Yet so admirably was his work done that the many brilliant and accomplished architects who are now beautifying numerous college campuses with well-designed and well-arranged buildings have in no instance been able to produce anything so charming as Mr. Jefferson's creation of red brick and white marble with Greek columns and porticoes, and with the library or rotunda in Pantheon form dominating the scheme.

Monticello stands to-day a most admirable piece of designing and construction, and it is greatly to be regretted that with its contiguous grounds, planned and planted by Mr. Jefferson, it had not long ago become one of the possessions of the University of Virginia. It passed from the Jefferson family, through financial misfortune, and came into the possession of Commodore Levy, who left it in his will to the Government in trust for the people of the United States. Through some succession of mishaps the bequest was invalidated, although the purpose of the testator was clear and unmistakable. It is to be hoped that the present owner may in his own way make over this interesting building, with its memories of one of the greatest of Americans, to the State of Virginia or to the Federal Government. Our admiration of Jefferson must be increased, as in the present volume we are shown the thoroughness of his architectural knowledge and the keenness of his sense of proportion in buildings and of beauty in related landscape.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN PHILOSOPHY

Dr. Paul Carus, the learned editor of the *Open Court*, has ventured to arise and speak a word of honest criticism of Nietzsche. The reader will get a better idea of the great German individualist philosopher, originator of the Overman—or, at least, of our conception of him—from Dr. Carus' little book, than from any other book which has recently come to our notice.²

Professor Rudolf Eucken, the celebrated genial, ethical philosopher, professor at Jena, who recently visited this country, and whose portrait and a little about whose work we gave to the readers of this magazine some time ago, has written, not extensively but comprehensively, on all phases of philosophy. One of his latest pronouncements, "Knowledge of Life,"³ has recently been translated by Dr. W. Tudor Jones. It is impossible, and it would be unnecessary at this time, to sum up the Eucken philosophy, but it assumes, in all cases, the exhaustless possibilities of life and knowledge.

Giambattista Vico died in 1668. Modern Italian writers, however, believe that in his attitude towards his time there is a useful lesson to us moderns. An Italian philosophical writer, Benedetto Croce, has written a bulky volume on the philosophy of Vico, which has been translated into English by Dr. R. G. Collingwood, of Oxford.⁴

² Nietzsche and Other Exponents of Individualism. By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 150 pp. \$1.25.

³ Knowledge of Life. By Rudolf Eucken. Putnam. 307 pp. \$1.75.

⁴ The Philosophy of Giambattista Vico. By Benedetto Croce. Macmillan. 317 pp. \$2.60.

PURE LITERATURE

Two more volumes of the monumental set of "The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries"¹ have come from the press—volumes IV and V. They include considerable of the works of Jean Paul, Wilhelm von Humboldt, August Wilhelm Schlegel, Friedrich Schlegel, Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg), Friedrich Hölderlin, Ludwig Tieck, Heinrich von Kleist, Friedrich Schleiermacher, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling, Ludwig Achim von Arnim and Clemens Brentano, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, Ernst Moritz Arndt, Theodor Körner, Maximilian Gottfried von Schenkendorf, Ludwig Uhland, Joseph von Eichendorff, Adalbert von Chamisso, Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann, Friedrich Baron de la Motte-Fouqué, Wilhelm Hauff, Friedrich Rückert, and August von Platen-Hallermund.

The Countess de Chambrun contributes a fascinating discussion of "The Sonnets of Shakespeare,"² a new light and old evidence to the most unsettled of all literary problems. The author endorses the "personal theory" of the sonnets and divides them into three series, and these series into groups according to their subjects. Rowe's Life of Shakespeare is included in the volume.

NEW BOOKS OF REFERENCE

A very useful little manual is entitled "18,000 Words Often Mispronounced."³ This has been compiled by William Henry P. Phyfe, and is a thorough revision and enlargement of a former work, "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced." It should take its place with the dictionaries and other books on the reference shelves.

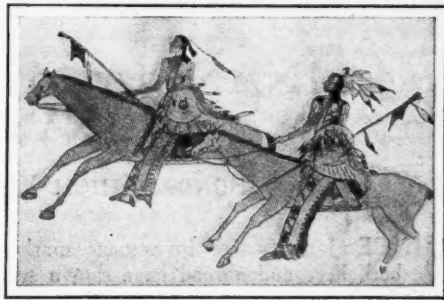
Another useful word book (an imported one), "A Dictionary of Abbreviations,"⁴ by the late Walter T. Rogers, is a useful companion to the collection of words frequently mispronounced.

A compact description of "Public Library Administration,"⁵ by Walter S. C. Rae, chief librarian at Fulham Palace, London, advocates a policy of extension in the activities of those institutions. It is brief and graphic and full of suggestions to librarians and those who use libraries, which includes practically everyone.

The 1914 edition of the English "Who's Who,"⁶ being the sixty-sixth year of issue, is a bulky volume of 2314 pages. "Who's Who" is one of the most useful reference books that come to our shelves—in fact it is practically indispensable to every well-informed person.

OTHER WORKS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

"Myths and Legends of the Great Plains,"⁷ is a compilation made by Katharine Berry Judson, and based on the reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology and the publications of the United States Geographical and Geological Survey. Much



AN INDIAN DRAWING
(From "Myths and Legends of the Great Plains")

of this material is of great interest, and it is probable that only a small proportion of the American readers who would naturally be interested has ever had access to it in the government publications. The preparation of this volume is a commendable undertaking. The text is accompanied by some striking illustrations:

The life of boys in English schools has made for itself a considerable place in books, and "Tom Brown at Rugby" has had a marked influence upon school life throughout the English-speaking world. But Dr. Arnold's period is long gone by, and the question is often asked, particularly in the United States, what the real life of the boys in English public schools is like in our own day. The best answer to that question that has been made is to be found in a volume called "The Harrovians,"⁸ by Mr. Arnold Lunn. This book answers the question all the better because it professes no such useful purpose. It is a rather minute chronicle of the life and experiences of a boy at Harrow. Mr. Arnold Lunn is a son of Sir Henry Lunn, who is better known on this side of the Atlantic as the Rev. Dr. Lunn. The story is based upon a boy's carefully kept school diary. It has admirable literary quality, and is so written that American boys, as well as their fathers and their instructors, will find it well worth reading. It is the sort of book that may find a rather slow and gradual recognition, but that will keep a permanent place in the field of books dealing with the life and training of boys.

Perhaps the intrepid aviator who is to capture the fifty-thousand-dollar prize for crossing the Atlantic is still in his knickerbockers, earnestly engaged in constructing a toy flyer. In any case the "Boys' Book of Aeroplanes,"⁹ (Stokes) will supply the young aerial investigator of to-day with a more substantial basis of information than was accessible to our boyhood friend, Darius Green. His volume, prepared by two licensed pilots, Messrs. T. O'B. Hubbard and C. C. Turner, brings the whole subject of aerial navigation a little more into the ken of the young man than do the more technical works. The various branches of the art of flying are treated in a simple and interesting manner, while there are also chapters on its early history and modern development, as well as a story of military scouting. The volume is amply illustrated from photographs.

⁸ The Harrovians. By Arnold Lunn. London: Methuen & Co. 312 pp. \$1.50.

⁹ The Boys' Book of Aeroplanes. By T. O'Brien Hubbard and Charles C. Turner. Stokes. 227 pp., ill. \$1.75.

¹ The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Edited by Kuno Francke. New York: The German Publication Society. Vols. IV and V. 1000 pp., ill. 20 vols. \$90.

² The Sonnets of Shakespeare. By Countess de Chambrun. Putnam. 276 pp. \$1.75.

³ 18,000 Words Often Mispronounced. By W. H. P. Phyfe. Putnam. 774 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ A Dictionary of Abbreviation. By Walter T. Rogers. London: George Allen & Company. 149 pp. \$2.

⁵ Public Library Administration. By Walter S. C. Rae. Dutton. 132 pp., ill. 75 cents.

⁶ Who's Who. Macmillan. 2314 pp. \$3.75.

⁷ Myths and Legends of the Great Plains. By Katharine Berry Judson. McClurg. 205 pp., ill. \$1.50.

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

BONDS WHICH YIELD A HIGH INCOME

SINCE January 1st investment markets both here and abroad have shown such a distinct improvement that securities are no longer as attractively cheap as during the greater portion of 1913. Only a few years ago bonds which were legal investments for savings banks, trustees and insurance companies sold to return only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the purchase price. Steady "institutional" demand had forced these bonds to abnormally high levels, but general world-wide conditions in the last few years forced many of them down to a point where in 1913 they yielded $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and even in a few cases $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. or a trifle more. At the same time other bonds of a less aristocratic class but secure enough for all practical purposes were driven down to a basis where in numerous instances a net return of 6 per cent was obtainable.

From the low prices of June and July, 1913, there has been a general recovery. But at this writing (early in February) prices are still well below the highest of recent years, and the discriminating purchaser may pick up safe bonds bearing a relatively large income return. Last month a list of strongly secured bonds was published in this department, and the opinion was expressed that "it is a safe statement to make that substantial recoveries in bond prices have almost invariably followed protracted periods of depression." Since that statement was written and printed, practically every bond in the list has advanced several points.

The bonds in last month's list showed a net income return of from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., although only one issue mentioned, the Armour & Co. first mortgage $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, showed as large a return as the higher figure. This month there is presented a list of good bonds to return from $5\frac{1}{4}$, or a trifle less, to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The writer cannot make predictions, but he knows that several of these bonds have sold at higher figures in the past, and it would be in line with precedent if in time they should bring still higher quotations, provided general financial and investment conditions continue to improve.

Many investors have learned that to place all their money out at 5 per cent. interest or less is no longer necessary. Excellent first mortgages on both city and farm property may be had to yield from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent.

In the last few years, bonds of public utility companies have proven satisfactory, although in many instances returning up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on long-term issues, and 6 per cent., or even more, on short-term notes.

It is intended at this time, however, to refer to another class of securities, the prices for which are attractive. Bonds of manufacturing companies have never enjoyed quite the same repute as those of railroads, but experience is beginning to indicate that with care and discernment, the hard and fast classifications more often lead to mistakes than to wisdom. The fact is now pretty well established in financial circles that securities must be chosen because of the earnings and character of the particular company rather than because of any general group into which it falls, such as railroad, industrial and public utility. Bearing this fact in mind the following among others may be drawn to the attention of persons who desire bonds to return more than 5 per cent., and especially active, listed securities:

United States Rubber collateral trust 6s, six years to run, yield 5.30 per cent. At one time last year these bonds sold at 100, at which price of course they returned 6 per cent. They are secured by stocks of subsidiary companies, and are retired through a sinking fund at the rate of \$500,000 a year. They are followed by about \$60,000,000 of first preferred stock upon which 8 per cent. dividends are paid, a small amount of second preferred stock, and \$36,000,000 of dividend-paying common stock. It is provided that quick assets shall always exceed the amount of notes by 130 per cent., there are no other bonds, and earnings available to pay interest on these bonds are three or four times the amount necessary. This is the largest of the rubber companies.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent debentures, twenty-two years to run, yield about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This concern has had a continuous existence of more than 100 years and has been strikingly successful despite the theoretically dangerous nature of its business. Considered a monopoly by the courts, it was compelled to sell to two new companies in 1912 \$20,000,000 of its

assets, but even after the dissolution, earnings in 1913 were at least eight times enough to pay interest on the bonds, equivalent in fact to nearly 13 per cent. on the common stock. Although the company has paid large dividends on both its preferred and common shares, it has been singularly liberal in putting earnings back into the property and into depreciation. There are no mortgage bonds.

Illinois Steel Company $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures, twenty-six years to run, 5.40 per cent. yield. One of the most important subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, which guarantees the principal and interest on those bonds. There are no other bonds on the Illinois Steel Company ahead of these, and none can be placed ahead of them without securing them equally. They come ahead of the Steel Corporation's own preferred stock.

American Can Company 5 per cent debentures, fourteen years to run, yield $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Not listed on the Stock Exchange. To be had in \$500 denominations. Sinking fund retires \$500,000 of total issue of \$14,000,000 yearly. The net quick assets are nearly equal to amount of bonds without considering value of forty-seven plants which are unmortgaged. Net earnings were six or seven times the interest charges in the bad year of 1913. Followed by \$44,000,000 of preferred stock on which 7 per cent. is paid. Company has been sued as a trust, and market operations in its stocks have had a speculative tinge. But it is hard to pick a flaw in the bonds.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical first mortgage 5s, 9 years to run, yield $5\frac{5}{8}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Suspension of dividends on common stock last year de-

pressed all of company's securities, but there seems little fear that \$20,000,000 of preferred stock, which comes after the bonds, will not continue to receive 8 per cent. dividend, and earnings in 1912-1913, worst year of company's history, were more than three times enough to pay interest on bonds, which are retired through sinking fund \$300,000 a year. Company, which is largest fertilizer concern in South, has splendid record both for dividends and sums spent on its property from earnings.

Bethlehem Steel first extension mortgage 5s, 12 years to run, yield 5.45 per cent. Interest earned nine or ten times over. First mortgage on South Bethlehem plants, and second to \$7,500,000 on other plants. Sinking fund of \$300,000 a year. Followed by \$15,000,000 5 per cent. first lien and refunding bonds and \$15,000,000 of preferred stock on which 5 per cent is paid.

Republic Iron & Steel sinking fund mortgage 5s, 26 years to run, yield 5.55 per cent. Preceded by only \$1,578,000 bonds to be retired next October. Net earnings four times interest requirements.

All of these bonds sold at much lower prices in 1913. They would not be suitable for the funds of an absolutely dependent investor, but part of the funds of many investors could be placed in them safely. Other somewhat similar bonds are those of the Railway Steel Spring Company and possibly the Central Leather Company.

TYPICAL INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS

No. 524. SOME ELEMENTARY QUESTIONS ABOUT BONDS

Will you please name and describe the various classes of bonds usually issued by railroad and other corporations, in order of their priority. Does the market value usually follow this priority? Is there any technical or practical difference in the terminology of bonds, consols, and debentures? Are short term notes usually issued by corporations when their credit is questionable, or when money is tight instead of trying to float a stock or bond issue? In short, what reasons are there for a corporation to issue notes? Are bonds and stocks of a railroad corporation generally based on mileage and real estate? If anything else, what? What is a voting trust? How far does its authority extend?

To define comprehensively the technical and practical differences among the various kinds of bonds, and to undertake to rank them all in order of priority and underlying merit, would literally require a book to be written on the subject. There are so many exceptions to general rules, and so many complications of other kinds, that there is danger of giving an erroneous impression by undertaking to summarize such information in the limited space available in this department, but a few general suggestions may be offered in the hope that they may serve as the basis of more extended inquiry and study.

Some of the terms that are used to describe bonds can usually be set down as meaning just what they say. For example, the terms "first mortgage" and "prior lien" are usually used synonymously to indicate that the bonds to which they apply have first claim upon the assets and earnings of the issuing corporations. Likewise, an equipment trust

bond is one whose underlying security is, just as the term implies, the equipment of the corporation, or a specified part of it,—in the case of a railroad, the cars, locomotives, etc. This, by the way, suggests the answer to your question about what other basis there can be for the issuance of railroad securities other than mileage, real estate, etc. There is, moreover, a class of bonds very extensively used by the railroads during the last few years in providing for their financial needs, which is based upon nothing but credit. We refer to "debenture bonds," so-called, which are not mortgage obligations at all, and which carry claims for the payment of their interest merely against net earnings, such claims being prior to the claims of the corporations' stocks for their dividends.

Stock, of course, is a different kind of security entirely. When you own stock you have nothing more than participation as a partner in the business of the issuing corporation, whereas when you own bonds you are a creditor of the issuing corporation. Taking the securities of any one given corporation, as a group, it is usually found that their market value corresponds pretty closely to the priority of their claims upon earnings and assets. But there are scores of instances of the unsecured debentures of corporations of strong credit selling at very much higher prices than the first-mortgage bonds of other corporations with unstable earning capacity.

Short-term notes seldom, if ever, can be issued by corporations of questionable credit. As a mat-

ter of fact, it is with corporations just as it is with business men, who, as you know, have to be scrupulously careful of their credit in order to get accommodation at their banks. Resort to the short-term note is made, then, when money is tight, and when interest rates are high, on the theory that the opportunity will present itself later on for the refunding of the notes by long-term bonds bearing lower rates of interest, and providing, therefore, a less expensive means of financing the corporation's needs. A voting trust is an agreement under which the controlling amount of the stock of a corporation is placed in the hands of a group of individuals to be voted by them in block in accordance with a predetermined policy of management. This kind of arrangement has been subject to a good many abuses in the past.

NO. 525. THE STATUS OF A FEW RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS BRIEFLY OUTLINED

My attention has recently been called, and I have been urged to buy as an investment yielding about 7 per cent. at present prices, the preferred stock of the Kansas City Southern; and as a speculation, the common stock of the same railroad. I will esteem it a favor, if you will kindly advise me in the matter. Will state that I am not familiar with stocks, but like many others, feel that I must realize as much as possible from any investments I make. But I cannot afford to sacrifice safety, which must be paramount to every other consideration. My attention has also been called to Harvester, Rumely, American Agricultural Chemical, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical stocks.

Kansas City Southern preferred is not, in our judgment, an investment stock, strictly speaking. It is usually classed among the "semi-investment" railroad stocks, and, we might say, also, among the best of that particular grade. It is a stock having some pretty strong underlying equities and its dividend is covered by a good margin of surplus earnings. For instance, last year, which was by no means a satisfactory one for the railroads of the country, taken as a whole, Kansas City Southern reported surplus net earnings which were the equivalent of 7.8 per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock. We have no opinion to express as to how the common stock of this road might work out as a speculation. You might, however, take cognizance of the fact that a somewhat more favorable attitude is being taken towards railroad securities generally, and also the fact that the Kansas City Southern is one of the roads that is expected to benefit as to traffic development following the opening of the Panama Canal. We see very little, indeed, that is attractive in the Rumely stocks. Harvester preferred is generally held in pretty high regard among the industrial issues. American Agricultural Chemical preferred and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred are issues that are held to possess a good many more speculative characteristics than Harvester preferred, but it is fair to say that the outlook for both of the fertilizer companies has shown some improvement lately.

In our letter, thus briefly summarizing the positions of these various stocks, we think, perhaps, we did not lay sufficient emphasis upon the fact that, under such circumstances as you set forth, there would be a good deal of question about the advisability of your going into stocks of any kind. If you invested at all in securities of that type, you should, of course, fully understand that there are many more risks inherent in them than in

bonds, as a type. Investing in stocks calls for not a little special knowledge and ability to discriminate. You cannot put such securities away and forget about them as you can a good many kinds of bonds.

NO. 526. LOW INTEREST-BEARING BONDS

I find the investment section of the REVIEW of REVIEWS one of the most interesting parts of the magazine. I am a wage-earner, but endeavor to put a little money aside from time to time. I can, of course, consider only such bonds as are possessed of a great degree of safety. Can you furnish me with a list of several high-grade bonds, which, on account of their low rate of interest (say, 3 or 3½ per cent.) can be obtained considerably below their face value. Also indicate in what denominations they can be obtained. I notice that a Northern Pacific 3 per cent. bond is quoted at about 68. Is it first-class? How about Baltimore City sewerage 3½ per cent. bonds, due in 1980 at about 82? Are Baltimore City bonds as good as those of cities like Cincinnati, for example, which appear to command higher prices, rates of interest considered?

It has been a good many years since corporations were able to sell bonds bearing interest rates as low as 3 and 3½ per cent. On that account the outstanding issues of such bonds have had time to become widely distributed and to be subjected to a very thorough "seasoning" process. And that, in turn, has resulted in a comparatively inactive market for them, as a class. For the most part, moreover, these low interest-bearing issues possess strong underlying security,—in fact, with comparatively few exceptions, are in all respects gilt-edged investments, and do not yield particularly high net returns. The Northern Pacific prior lien 3's represent the best of such bonds. At their current price they yield about 4.40 per cent. net on the investment. Some of the other bonds of this kind that have lately been traded in on the New York Stock Exchange are as follows:

	Due	Price	Approx. Yield
Baltimore & Ohio 3½'s.....	1925	92	4.45
Chgo. Mil. & St. Paul 3½'s.	1989	81	4.35
Chgo. & N. W. 3½'s.....	1987	84	4.20
D. L. & W. 3½'s.....	2000	87	4.05
Albany & Susq. 3½'s.....	1946	87	4.25
Ill. Cent., Omaha div., 3's..	1951	71	4.65
Kan. City Southern 3's.....	1950	70	4.75
New York Central 3½'s....	1997	84	4.20
N. Y. C.-Mich. Cent. coll. 3½'s	1998	74	4.75
N. Y. C.-Lake Sh. coll. 3½'s.	1993	82	4.35

None of the bonds mentioned, we believe, except the Northern Pacific 3's and the Baltimore & Ohio 3½'s, which come in \$500 pieces, can be obtained in denominations less than \$1000. The Baltimore City bonds to which you refer would afford you an excellent investment. They would undoubtedly prove every bit as safe as the Cincinnati bonds, notwithstanding the fact that, as you suggest, the latter are quoted somewhat higher, interest rates considered. The difference in this respect is slight, however, and is to be accounted for largely, if not entirely, by more or less technical market conditions. For example, the Baltimore bonds are quoted nominally to yield about 4.20 per cent., which is the basis on which a number of the newer issues of Cincinnati bonds are quoted, whereas the older issues of the latter city are quoted on about a 3.85 per cent. basis.